PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,847—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1896.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

CHUBB'S SAFES AND CHUBB'S LOCKS

Daily preserve Crores of Rupees. There is not a single instance of LOSS by FIRE or BURGLARS from a CHUBB'S FIRE-PROOF and THIEF RESISTING SAFE.

BOMBAY AGENT, 37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st Nov.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5297	W. A. Wheler	28th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. COROMANDEL	4632	F. H. Seymour	26th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	1897 2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	7997	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Brisco	20th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	7997	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favorable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company

Bombay, 8th November, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasmovich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 520	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Hallen	4,351	350	7th Dec.
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	21st Nov., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov 7, 1896.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE S. S. "NURANI," 2,870 Tons, Captain J. CARSON, will sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS, and CALCUTTA, on the 19th November, 1896.

Excellent Accommodation for First-Class and Native Passengers.

For Freight and Passage apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay, 14th November, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "
YARRA	4255	Colspellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SAGHALIEN	X	4,049	19th Nov.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 18th November, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons	H P	To sail about
BRANKSOME HALL	4,000	400	4th Jan. 1897.

THIS Steamer carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

I Class Fare Liverpool, Rs. 600 Marseilles, Rs. 550.
II do. do. do. " 350 do. " 300.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if arriving later.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 21st Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 19th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, about 19th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 1st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 28th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombass, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th November, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DIRECT TO NATAL AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "COURLAND," Commander Alexander Milne, 1,248 tons, has arrived and will SAIL for the above PORTS on or about the 17th Nov.

With excellent 1st and 2nd Class accommodation, will reach Natal in about 17 days.

For rates and Particulars apply to Messrs. DADA AB DOOLLA and Co., Owners, Kasai Moholla, Crawford Market

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. R. RUBATTINO .....10th Dec. 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months' Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 12, 1896.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECT STEAMER To PORT NATAL AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S HOSEINEE will SAIL from the Prince's Dock for the above ports direct on or about the 23rd instant. She has excellent Passenger Accommodation.

For Freight, Passage Money, and other particulars apply to the Undersigned.

A. H. Z. A. SHIRAZI,
Managing Agent.

No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Capt. Curnow, 3,224 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN, on or about the 23rd instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 14th November, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books, on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S

—CREASOTINE.—

THE EFFICIENT STANDARD DISINFECTANT.

An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.

Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.

This Preparation is specially recommended for the disinfection of Drains, Cesspools, removing offensive smells, neutralizing and destroying contagion.

TREACHER'S

—CARBOLIC ACID DISINFECTING—POWDER.—

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.

This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid; will be found most satisfactory in its action; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

TREACHER'S

—CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID.—

ALL THE ABOVE SUPPLIED IN ANY QUANTITY.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR LARGE BUYERS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE VERY LATEST NOVELS.

	Rs.	a.
Crockett's The Grey Man	2	0
Mrs. Humphrey Ward's Sir George Tressady	2	0
Miss Braddon's London Pride	2	0
Harold Frederic's Illumination	2	0
Clark Russell's What Cheer	2	0
Max Pemberton's A Puritan's Wife	2	0
Frank Stockton's Mrs. Cliff's Yacht	2	0
Annie Swan's A Victory Won	2	0
Marie Corelli's The Murder of Delicia	2	0
Baring Gould's Dartmoor Idylls	2	0
Anthony Hope's The Heart of Princess Osra	2	0
Gordon Stables' Rose of Annandale	2	0
Manville Fenn's Sappers and Miners	2	0
J. C. Hutcheson's Crown and Anchor	2	0
Barry's In the Great Deep	2	0
Cronin's Next Crusade	2	0
Tolstoi's Anna Karenina	2	0
Owen's Daughter of Alouette	2	0
Whishaw's A Boyer of the Terrible	2	0
Morrison's Adventures of Martin Hewitt	2	0
Mrs. H. Roe's Romance of Mrs. Wodehouse	2	0
Frederic Breton's God Forsaken	2	0
Conan Doyle's Exploits of Brigadier Gerard	2	0
Mrs. F. Reynold's Tangled Garden	2	0
Agnes Farrell's Lady Loven	2	0
Marie Corelli's Thelma	2	0
Grant Allen's Splendid Sin	2	0
Farjeon's Betrayal of John Fordham	2	0
Blake's Courtship by Command	2	0

PURE GRAPE EXTRA SPECIAL

Per dozen Rs. 46. INVALID BRANDY. Per bottle Rs. 4.

Recommended by the leading Medical Journals in London.

BEYNON & CO., {OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL.} BOMBAY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JUST ARRIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF STILTON CHEESE IN PRIME CONDITION.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
On Cut per lb.	1	8	1	11
Whole Cheese "	1	6	1	9

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA

BROWN HAIR,
BLACK HAIR,
GREY HAIR,
RED HAIR,
AUBURN HAIR,
GOLDEN HAIR,
OR HAIR OF ANY OTHER COLOUR,

Will be vastly improved in appearance, growth, strength and texture if dressed day by day with

KEMP'S CELEBRATED,
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

The most exhilarating and refreshing Dressing in existence, and the only preparation that can be relied upon to protect the Hair from the injurious effects of the Indian Climate.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PUREST ÆRATED WATERS.

THE FINEST WHISKIES.

THE CHOICEST WINES.

THE BEST LIQUORS & LIQUEURS.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Will be found at KEMP'S ESTABLISHMENT in Elphinstone Circle, at Prices comparing favourably with those of any firm in India.

KEMP'S SPARKLING WATERS,

A specialty, surpass any other make in Purity,

BRILLIANCY AND STRENGTH.

CAREFULLY FILTERED WATER,
THOROUGHLY CLEANSED BOTTLES.

Soda, Potash and Ærated Waters.....As. 12 per doz.
Every other kind.....Re. 1 "

FULL PRICE LIST OF WINES, SPIRITS, &c., FREE ON APPLICATION.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

GODESBERGER MINERAL WATER.

H. M. THE QUEEN'S TABLE WATER.

The *Lancet* writes of Godesberger:—"It is a Natural Sparkling Table Water, peculiarly Soft to the Palate. It is Free from Organic Matter. It is an excellent Drink with Milk. It mixes well with Spirits."

Has all the Advantages of Soda Water without any of its Drawbacks.

SOLE AGENTS for INDIA,

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
16, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents :—
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C.P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

THE PATENT "MOVILLETTE" EYE-GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface. To adjust the eye-glass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the eye-glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

ADVANTAGES OF THE NEW "MOVILLETTE."

1. They adapt themselves to any shaped nose.
2. One hand only is necessary to adjust them.
3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
4. They are suitable for any kind of lens.
5. They are easy to repair and do not soon get out of order.
6. They are neatness itself.
7. They do not injure the cartilage of the nose.
8. They are the acme of comfort.
9. The lenses need not be touched by the fingers.

CAN BE PROCURED FROM

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHEAPEST SHOP IN FORT.

C. FREDOON AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, CLOTH MERCHANTS AND TAILORS,

No. 35, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, (near the Church).

A LARGE STOCK of CLOTH, Ties, Bows, Indian-made Sashes, Christmas Cards of the latest Design, all lately arrived for the coming Christmas, Stylish Patterns, Excellent Selection. Suits of every description made to order under a Competent CUTTER. A trial is earnestly solicited.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS :—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.

Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT 'XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

SHIRTS.

—"PERFECT FITTING."—

SHIRTS FOR DAY OR DRESS,
FROM RS. 15 FOR SIX.

COLOURED SHIRTS,
FROM RS. 27 FOR SIX.

THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—

EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.

Our New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PALACE
ROLLER SKATING RINK.
OVER SEVEN THOUSAND PEOPLE

Have Visited the Rink in two weeks.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

OPEN EVERY EVENING

FROM 8-30 TO 11-30.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

SKATES, ANNAS 8 and 12.

DAY SESSIONS, 7 TO 9.

GENTLEMEN, 10 TO 12; LADIES, FREE; 5 TO 7, PUBLIC.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 18TH.

OUR SECOND SELECT SOCIETY.

SESSION, 5-30 TO 7-30.

ADMISSION, RUPEES 2.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

FROM 2-30 TO 4-30.

ADMISSION ANNAS 8.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH,

GRAND FANCY DRESS SKATING CARNIVAL AND BALL.

Reserve Centre Chairs	Rs. 4
Double ticket, Lady and Gentleman	„ 6
Side Reserve Chairs	„ 3
Double ticket, Lady and Gentleman	„ 4
General Admission	„ 2
Boxes holding Six	„ 30

BRASS BAND FOR CARNIVAL.

STRING BAND FOR BALL.

Gentlemen in Fancy or Evening Dress only allowed to Skate or Dance.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are kindly requested to register their Costumes.

Carnival to commence at 8-30. Ball at 11-30.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. MITCHELL and Co., Medows Street, or at the Rink.

F. MITCHELL, Proprietor. T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "SAGHALIEN," arrived from MARSEILLES landed in Town Custom. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th November, 1896.

WANTED, AT ONCE, TEMPORARY OVERSEERS, on Rs. 80 with Travelling allowance Rs. 30 per mensem, and SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 30 to 50 with Travelling allowance Rs. 15 per mensem. They will be required to furnish Security.

Apply sending Copies of Certificates to the Executive Engineer, Bijapur.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above named Company will be held at the Office of N. M. Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., No. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 18th day of November, 1896, at 3-30 o'clock, in the afternoon, when the resolutions, which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 22nd day of October, 1896, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions.

By Order of the Board,

K. R. CAMA, Secretary.

Bombay, November 7, 1896.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£800,000

RESERVE FUND £350,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Kongkong.	Tientsin.
Dali (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER, Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSENE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria, Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on Wednesday, 2nd Dec., for the supply of such quantities of REFINED PETROLEUM or KEROSENE OIL, as the Company may require during the year 1897, estimated at 18,000 cases.

Tenders must be obtained from the undersigned, and sent in with a deposit of Rs. 1,500 as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order.

ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 17th November, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
BLUE DRILL CLOTH.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 2nd December, for the supply of 30,000 yards of BLUE DRILL CLOTH, and 4,300 BLUE COTTON TURBANS.

2. Tenders must be obtained from the undersigned, and sent in with a deposit of Rs. 500 as security for due fulfilment of Contract.

3. Samples can be seen upon application to the undersigned.

4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,

ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 17th November, 1896.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

No. 564 OF 1896.

In the Matter of BULDEVDAS GUNESHDAS of Bombay Hindu, carrying on business at Champa gully under the name of BULDEVDAS GUNESHDAS and at Cawnpore under the name of BULDEVDAS MATHURADAS and at Delhi under the name of SHIVNATH BULDEVDAS, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Joint Petition of JIWRAM VASANJI, GOCULDAS MORARJI, MORARJI VELJI and PARSHOTUM LAKMIDAS, the Petitioning Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditors Jivram Vasonji, Gokuldas Morarji, Morarji Veiji and Purshotum Lakmidas was filed in this Honourable Court on this day and whereas the said Buldevdas Guneshdas has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C, to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects. Dated this Seventeenth day of November, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-six.

C. W. L. JACKSON, Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 17th day of November, 1896.

HYDROCELE AND ASTHMA.

Instant relief! Permanent cure guaranteed, or the Price (Rs. 5) Refunded.

Don't despair, even in the last Stages.

"6 Years Hydrocele cured. R. William, Raipur."

"Four clinical cases cured. H. Paul, M. D., Karuna."

"10 years' bad Asthma radically cured. T. Naidu, P. W. D."

Apply to Dr. J. C. MUKERJI, V. C. W., Ranaghat, Bengal.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

FINEST OLD

HIGHLAND MALT,

Most Popular Whisky in India.

Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., on account of the manufacturers—

A consignment of fancy goods consisting of centre pieces, toilet sets, scent cabinets, jewel boxes, scent frames, puff boxes, biscuit boxes, inkstands, writing cases, call bells, &c.

The above is on view.

SALE OF READY-MADE COATS, TROUSERS AND SUITS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, on the 1st Floor of the Police Station on account of the concerned.

A consignment of ready-made clothes and suits, consisting of blue-serge suits of latest-pattern, light colour suits, woollen suits, camgar woollen trousers, waist-coats of pique, in different patterns, French corsets for ladies for ordinary wear and also for riding, etc.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit all purchasers, and is on view.

SALE OF FANCY ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite the Fine Art Gallery, on account of the concerned. The following fancy goods consisting of new folding harmoniums, new musical boxes of sizes, leather albums and photo frames, hand bags, Gladstone brief bags, travelling bags, wall brackets, work boxes, jewellery and writing cases, opera glasses, dressing cases, cruet stands, call bells, China figures, money purses, cricket set and requisites tennis bats, fancy pictures, walking sticks with musical time-pieces, magic lanterns, c sh boxes, glassware, dressed doll, mechanical toys, accordeons, concertinas, violins, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, opposite the Government Central Press, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak-wood household furniture, glassware, crockery by Treacher, a first-rate brass-framed ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co. (used only for 6 months), music books, table ornaments, Hink's lamps, new China and coir matting wearing apparel, law books, Perkin Sons and Bayment's 12+10 camera with lense, double slides, and other accessories, chemicals, etc. the property of the late H. OXFORD SHERMAN, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th November, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., Messrs BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also the property of Rev. WILLIAM CLARK, who has left Bombay, consisting of glass and crockery ware, table and hanging lamps, bentwood chairs, chest of drawers, single iron cots, teapoys, corner whatnots, cloth and gown press, &c.

1 First strate rosewood cottage piano by Wolframe with packing case and cover.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removable coach-box

1 strong-built four-seated open carriage.

1 handsome grey Arab, 14-1, broken to harness and saddle, believed sound.

1 chesnut Arab pony, 13-2, quiet in harness, very good hack ridden by a lady,

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Bungalow at Lanowli known as "Shamrock Villa," about two minutes' walk from the Railway Station and close to the Post Office.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd proxime, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction the abovementioned bungalow with furniture, &c., complete.

The bungalow which can be divided into two separate bungalows (if desired) has an extensive compound of about 2,500 square yards and is pucca-built of black stone with corrugated iluted roof. The large bungalow if divided into two has one drawing, one dining, and two proper bedrooms with bath rooms attached, two small extra bedrooms, cook-house and out-houses. The small one has one drawing, and one large bedroom with bathrooms and dressing-rooms attached and two extra small bedrooms. There is besides one cottage 43ft. by 23ft. and can be divided into one dining and two bedrooms and one bathroom.

The above is now on view.

For SALE, by private contract, "Ivy Cottage" at Wellington Reclamation, Colaba Causeway, built of brick and teak, has 1 drawing, 1 dining, and 3 bedrooms, with 2 dressing and 2 bathrooms attached and one kitchen with stove.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messr. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and black-wood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome Hinic's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, a first-rate Frisher and Rossman's lock stitch sewing machine, fancy table ornaments, pictures, one handsome strong built victoria in very good order, one gentleman saddle by Peat, sets of single harness, books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tabs and pots, &c., the property of H. H. SWAN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets Ditmar's able and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built victoria on C spring by Windover, one very powerful and handsome grey Australian horse quiet in harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c, the property of H. C. BURDER, Esq., Solicitor.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th November, 1896.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STREET LANTERNS IN VARIETY, W. I. CRADLES AND BRACKETS, EMPTY K. OIL BOXES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, at 2 p.m., at the Municipal Pipe Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, Tardeo, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

Also a number of street lanterns of sizes and sorts in variety, W. I cradles and brackets, &c.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS AT MAZAGON.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and CO. will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, at 3-30 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the buildings, Street No. 49, Coppersmith Oart, Mazagon.

Also materials of buildings and privies which are detached portions of property, Street No. 11, Coppersmith Street.

Also materials of building Street No. 1, Coppersmith Street, Mazagon. The building in question is a portion and is situated on the west side of the building, Street Nos. 106 to 110, from which it is semi-detached.

Also materials of Building Street No. 3, D'Lima Street, Mazagon.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th November, 1896.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND", a demulcent expectorant for Coughs, Colds, and Chest Complaints.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JOHN ROBERT (Champion), 1886.

KLINX.—New white inorganic Cement, almost hydraulic, for Pottery, Porcelain, etc.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement, for all broken articles. Manufactory, Stockport, England.

CHESHIRE BIRD LIME.—For Mosquitoes and noxious insects. In tin boxes. To spread on paper, twigs, twine KAY BROTHERS, LTD., Stockport, England.

ELECTRICITY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.

FOR loss of power, weakness, nervousness low spirits, neuralgia, loss of appetite, premature decay loss of nerve-power, poorness of blood, nervous exertions sleeplessness, &c. This medicine is highly approved by

DR. D. SOMS,

Physician to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

Specially recommended in cases of loss of power by Brigade-Surgeon

J. M. COATES,

Principal, Medical College:—Calcutta.

Price:—Rs. 2 per box.

R. WISEMAN & Co., FYZABAD.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette Office*.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION, Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 2

Six Months..... „ 1-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If sold in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 2s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

GREAT
AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will advise d anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has

CURED THOUSANDS.

Merely send self-address-ed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1896, for Providing and Laying on Water-Supply, Sewage, Drainage with Fittings and Surface Drainage to the New B. B. and C. I. Railway Administrative Offices.

All information in connexion with the drawings and specification may be obtained on application to F. W. Stevens, Esq., C. I. E., Architect, &c., at his office, in Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or after FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1896.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in Mr. Stevens' Office upon payment of Rs. 10.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500 to be paid into the Company's Cashier's Office and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E., Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Bombay, 10th November, 1896.

THE TREVOR FAIR AT JODHPUR.

THE HORSE and CATTLE FAIR will be held in the same MAIDAN which lies between MUNDORE and BALSAMAND which was selected last year, as it is sufficiently extensive and airy and has sufficient water near it.

I. The date of the Fair last year was somewhat inconvenient, hence it has been proposed to hold it during Christmas week.

The Fair will last for six days commencing from Pos budh 6 (the 25th December) and ending on Pos budh 12 correponding with 31st December 1896 (both days inclusive).

II. The tentative concessions granted last year to encourage it will continue:—

(1.) A Committee will be appointed with a President at its head, according to whose advice the arrangements will be made by the Committee for the general management of the Fair.

(2.) No animal is to be bought or sold without payment of money.

(3.) No such person or persons will be entitled to any prize for the horse or mares bought or sold in the Fair which he or they might have received as a gift from His Highness the Maharaja or from the Musahib-Ala.

It is hereby notified that persons desirous to attend the Fair should come to Jodhpur on the 25th December, 1896, corresponding with Pos budh 6, and if they stand in need of any help they may address the Managing Committee, which will make the necessary arrangements.

THE JODHPUR POLO TOURNAMENT.
STEWARDS.

Maharaj Dhiraj Colonel Sir Pratap Singh, K. C. S. I., A.-D.-C. to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
Captain A. B. Mayne.
Maharaj Zalim Singhji.
Thakar Hari Singhji.
Thakar Dholkul Singhji.

The Tournament will be held at Jodhpur, and will commence on the 25th December, 1896. Arrangements will be made to play the Tournament off within the week.

The Tournament will be held under the rules of the Indian Polo Association.

Subject to the above, the Tournament is open to any Regiment, Polo Club, Gymkhana, Station or District in India.

There is no restriction as to the number of teams entered by any Regiment, Polo Club, &c.

As regards membership the attention of Honorary Secretaries of Polo Clubs is specially drawn to the rules of the Indian Polo Association.

No Entrance fee will be charged.

The Jodhpur Cup worth Rs. 1,000, will be presented by the Durbar to the winner of the final game, while a Cup worth Rs. 500, will be awarded to the other team in the final game.

Arrangements have been made with the Jodhpur Railway, under which players in competing teams will be entitled to travel First-class at Second-class fares, or Second-class at Third-class fares, and special rates will be charged for their ponies. Similar concessions are being requested from other Railway Companies.

As the Manager of the Jodhpur Railway requires a certificate, the Secretary of each team is requested to inform as early as possible (a) how many ponies his team intends to bring (b) when the ponies will start for Jodhpur (c) when his team will start for Jodhpur.

THE JODHPUR CHAMPION PIG-STICKING CUP.

The Jodhpur Champion Pig-sticking Cup will be competed every morning in the week in which the Polo Tournament is to be played off.

The Cup worth Rs. 500, will be awarded to the player who comes 1st, while a Cup worth Rs. 200, will be presented to one who stands second in the final the.

The Cup will be awarded under the rules of the Gujrat Pig-Sticking cup regulations.

There will be no restriction as to underhand or overhand spearing.

There will be no restriction as to horse, whether it be English, Waler, Arab, or Country-bred, or of full measurement, or a galloway or a pony.

No Entrance fee will be charged.

Similar arrangements for the players of the Pig-Sticking Cup and their ponies will be made as for the teams competing for the Jodhpur Polo Tournament Cup.

Teams coming to Jodhpur to compete for these cups will be entertained as Durbar's guests during their stay, and grass and gram will be supplied to their ponies free of cost.

It is requested that teams intending to enter will communicate as soon as possible with the Honorary Secretary, Polo Gymkhana, Jodhpur. Entries for Jodhpur Polo Tournament and Pig-Sticking Cup will close on 1st December, 1896.

Gentlemen who are prevented from attending the meeting after entering will kindly inform the Honorary Secretary.

It will afford great pleasure to the Durbar if gentlemen who have taste for such sports will kindly take the trouble of coming to Jodhpur to compete.

(Sd.) PRATAP SINGH, Lieut.-Col., K.C.S.I., Musahib-Ala, Raj Marwar.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERFOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India:—
STANLEY OAKES.
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists

---

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikanthas and Rewakanthas, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

"PITCHER" WATER.

A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000

RESERVE FUND £170,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £557,312 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 150,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT, Manager.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY
PENSION VILLA FRANK
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families or Summer or Winter Season.

A. ROLLER,
ENGINEERING WORKS,
BERLIN N 20.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Sole Speciality.—
IMPROVED
MATCH-MAKING
MACHINERY.

Of latest pattern and highest capacity. Three factories already installed in India, many others over all the world. Special experience in manufacturing matches in tropical countries.

CATALOGUES AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

REPRESENTATIVE—

F. BOMANN, M. E.

Letters to be addressed care of MANAGER of this paper

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year.

Application

Dr. GLOËL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

BANKS

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 4,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yen:	12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	„	4,500,000 =	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	„	4,130,000 =	„ 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY, Agent, pro. tem.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE, BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000

RESERVE FUND

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h., 9m. Sun sets, 5h., 21m. High water, 9-51m., 10-53a. Low water, 3-50m., 3-48a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Colaba Land and Mill Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, 3-30 p.m.
Departure of the R. I. M. steamship Clive for Aden.
Roller Skating Rink.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Thames entered the dock yesterday; the steamer Deepdale left it on Monday, and the steamer Avoca yesterday.

A HINDU FAIR.—The annual Tripoli fair will commence, at Walkeshwar Road, on the 19th inst., and will continue till the 24th idem.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore China, Japan, and Australia, per extra s.s. Saghalien, will be closed, at the General Post Office, at 6-30 a.m., to-morrow (Thursday).

BURGLARY AT BHULESHWAR.—Itcha, a woman, residing on the ground floor of a house at Third Bholwada, Bhuleshwar, locked the door of her room, on Sunday evening, and went to the house of a friend at Kumbhartukra, where she remained until the following morning. On returning home, she found the staple of the entrance door wrenched off and the door open. She entered the room, and on examining it discovered gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 350, stolen from an open box.

BIRTHDAY OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.—A grand evening party is to be given, on Saturday next, at "Dilkhoosh," the splendid bungalow of Messrs. Kurwa and Kajiji, the well-known Borah merchants of Bombay, at Grant Road, in honour of the anniversary of the birth of his Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia. The Consul-General for Persia, who has been staying at Poona for the benefit of his health, will return to Bombay to-morrow. A large number of invitations have been issued to members of all nationalities for the entertainment.

A BOY SCALDED TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at Dadur, touching the death of a Hindu boy, named Kairoo Narayen, aged three years, residing with his parents at that locality. On a Saturday, about three weeks ago, between the hours of eleven and noon, the mother of the deceased prepared some curry in a chatty, and after it had been boiled she took it from the stove and placed it on the floor. The chatty had no cover on it, and there was a ladle in it. Presently the deceased entered the cook-room, while the mother went out, and as she was taking down some clothes in the compound she heard a scream, and on going back into the kitchen, she found the chatty upset and the boys standing near it crying with his right leg seriously scalded. Some household remedies were applied to the scalds, but the lad grew worse and a few days after fever set in, and he died on Monday evening. A verdict of accidental death from scalds was recorded.

THE "DNYAN VARDHAK."—This is the title of a Gujerati monthly magazine, which is running the twenty-fourth year of its existence, and succeeds in keeping up the name of the "Advancer of knowledge," which its title implies. From this year the magazine has been conducted under the proprietorship of Messrs. D. Lukhmidas and Co., book-sellers and publishers. It has been edited by Mr. Rustomjee Hormusjee Mistri, a Gujerati author of good reputation, who has written several Gujerati and English books. The nine monthly numbers issued this year treat of various subjects of useful knowledge, such as electricity, natural philosophy, chemistry, physics, and music. Real wit and humour, gems of prose and poetry, and original Gujerati essays make its pages interesting reading. The editor's note-book, another good feature of the periodical, includes facts and statistics of Continental and Assiatic events and occurrences, ethical passages from well-known writers, &c. The magazine is deserving of the patronage of the Gujerati-reading public.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—Since his Excellency the Governor has abandoned his visit, the Political Agent will lay the stone of the water-works scheme at Junagadh on the 1st proximo.—Mr. Harilal has been appointed as Deputy Political Agent, Jetalser, in the place of Mr. Bhimjeebhoy, retired on pension.—There was a great commotion in the saw-mill here, belonging to Pitamber Vasta, on account of an employe turning mad. The man commenced assaulting all he came across, causing panic amongst other employes. The man was secured after great difficulty and taken to hospital.—Pilgrims are coming on hundreds by each train to Songad to visit temples in the Shetrunja hills, the occasion being the "Kartak Purnema" fair. The pilgrim number is not expected to be so large as last time, owing to the scarcity prevailing and the dispute between the Thakore Saheb of Palitana and the Jain community besides. These pilgrims will go on to Junagadh to pay their vows at the shrines on "Girnar," before returning to their respective homes.

FOUND DEAD IN A DRAIN.—On Monday last Daniel Namia, a cook, employed in the J. J. Hospital, saw the dead body of a Hindu man lying in an open drain in the compound, near a water-pipe, not far from the gate, on the Baboola Tank Road. The body was dressed in a dhotur and bundee, and was lying on its side, there being no external marks of violence on it. The cook reported the matter to the muccadum of the hospital, and he and the House-Surgeon went up to the spot and examined the body. The deceased appeared to be a Hindu of the labouring class, and about twenty-five years of age. Information was given to the police, who caused a buttakee to be beaten throughout the town, but no one come forward to identify the body, which was much emaciated and appeared to be sickly. Inquiries were made to ascertain whether any one saw deceased enter the hospital compound, but the police found no one who saw the deceased. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of death from natural causes.

SUICIDE OF A MENDICANT WOMAN.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Moogbhat Cross Lane, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Khapribai, a mendicant woman, aged sixty years. The deceased subsisted by begging, and used to sleep on the verandah of a chawl, occupied by a woman, named Kassibai, at Mooghbhat Cross Lane. For the last two or three months the mendicant woman had been suffering from cough and difficulty of breathing. On Sunday last she went to the J. J. Hospital where she was treated, and was asked to attend there the following morning. About 9 o'clock, that night, deceased was seen alive, lying on the verandah of the chawl. On the afternoon of the following day (Monday), one Hurri Rama, a labourer, employed in a printing press, and residing in the same locality, saw the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water in the well near the chawl. The police were informed, and the body was removed. There were no external marks of violence on the body, which was dressed in a saree and choli, in which she was on the previous night. The well has a complete parapet wall about three feet high round it, a circumstance which went to show that deceased must have deliberately jumped into it. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

CASTE REGULATIONS AS TO TRAVELLED BRAHMINS.—In response to a rayaspatra, received from the guru, a meeting of the representatives in Bombay was held, on Sunday afternoon, in the the rooms of the Chitrapore Club, Grant Road, under the presidency of Mr. Shamrao Vithal, pleader, High Court. The rayaspatra, which was read to the members, had reference to the question of re-admitting into the caste some of the gentlemen returned from England, and also the appointment of a successor to the present guru. According to the views expressed in the rayaspatra, such gentlemen are ineligible for re-admission. Mr. Narayan Bhatji, the well-known haridas, in a short speech, explained the advisability of a guru, as a medium, for obtaining moksha. After some discussion among the members, it was resolved to send in the binnaha patra to the effect that the gentlemen returned from England, in the opinion of the members, may be re-admitted into the caste, and they were not to be out-casted for the reason that they have visited England only, the question evolved being whether they, in their sojourn, acted contrary to Brahmanic principles. It was also resolved to express in the patra the necessity of a spiritual head and the continuance of matt as heretofore, the members of course agreeing to pay 2 per cent. of their income for its maintenance. The proceedings were conducted in the Konkani language. Distribution of tea, and a vote of thanks to the chair man terminated the proceedings at about 7½ p. m.

ANOTHER CASE OF DRUGGING AND ROBBERY.—Abdul Gaffoor Usher Ali, a Hindustani mendicant, aged fifty years, was found lying unconscious on Frere Road near Cummoo Sulleman's Mussaferkhana by policeman No. 580 on the morning of the 13th instant. The policeman conveyed the mendicant to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that the man was suffering apparently from dhatura-poisoning. He was detained in the hospital until Monday morning, when he was discharged and taken before Superintendent Sweeney as the offence was alleged to have been committed in B Division. The man then stated that he had been putting up in the Jackeria Mosque with one Burasel, also a mendicant. On the evening of the 12th instant, about half-past 7 o'clock, while he was at the mosque, an old Mahomedan, aged about forty-five years, came up to him and asked him to accompany him as far as the Queen's Statue, to bring a box to Memonwada Road promising to pay his hire. Complainant went with the man as far as Chuckla, where on arrival the stranger requested the mendicant to step into an Irani's shop to have a cup of tea. The mendicant complied with the request, and they both entered the shop and obtained two cups of tea, for which the stranger paid. The stranger after drinking his cup remarked to complainant that the tea was very bitter and required some more sugar. He then took out a packet containing some white powder resembling sugar, and put a small quantity into the complainant's cup. The complainant finished his cup, and they both left the shop, but what happened subsequently he could not remember. When he came to himself he was in the hospital, and then only did he come to know that he was robbed of Rs. 3-8, which he had placed in a cotton bag, tied round his waist.

THE "PROTECTOR OF ANIMALS' RIGHTS."—Mr. K. M. Shroff, the zealous and indefatigable secretary of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has sent us a copy of the "Pashoo-Hak Rakshak," or the Protector of Animals' Rights, a prize essay by Mr. Dady Eduljee Taraporewalla, to whom the society paid an honorarium of Rs. 300. The book has been dedicated to Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., who has from time to time made liberal contributions for the extended usefulness of the society. In a preface to the book, Mr. Shroff explains that, compared with similar institutions in Europe, the reserve funds at whose disposal amount to crore of rupees, the Bombay society, though founded on a solid basis, may be said to be in its infancy. The societies in Europe invited prize essays inculcating kindness to the lower animals for the instruction of children attending schools, for which they awarded prizes of gold and silver medals, books, and valuable articles. Similar societies in England had royalty for their patrons, and the Duke of York, the future sovereign of Great Britain, as their president. This year the Bombay society took one or two steps in advance. They awarded prizes for competitive essays, written by the students of the schools and colleges in Bombay; and they have just published the book under notice, written in the form of poems by a well-known Parsee poet, who has ably executed his task conformably with the object which the society have at heart. The Society wishes to introduce Mr. Taraporewala's production as a text-book in the primary schools of Bombay, with the object of instilling lessons of kindness to animals in the minds of the pupils at an early age. The book is placed before the public at the nominal price of two annas per copy. The step taken by the society is a judicious one; and Mr. Taraporewalla has aided them with his pen in a manner best calculated to secure their object.

THE DARING BURGLARY AT THE HOSIERY FACTORY.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Briscoe brought on remand, and again prosecuted Kalkasing Rambux and Yacoob Sumsher, the former a labourer, and the latter a fireman, employed in a hosiery factory, belonging to Mr. Lukmanji Sultemanji Currimji, at Bholwada Cross Road, charging them with house-breaking by night and theft, as servants, of Rs. 850 in cash, belonging to their master, the complainant. The circumstances under which the accused broke open the safe kept in the office of the factory, on the night of the 29th ultimo, have already been noted. The magistrate after recording the evidence, framed the charges of house-breaking and theft, as a servant, and assisting in concealing the stolen property against, No. 1, and against No. 2 of concealing the stolen property belonging to the complainant. The first accused pleaded guilty, while No. 2 denied the charge. No. 1 stated that on the night in question the second accused entered the karkhana by breaking the staue while he stood outside. No. 2 brought some boxes containing money, and buried them near the karkhana, and gave him (No. 1) some chits to carry home. It was true that he accompained No. 2 for the above purpose. No. 2 said that he knew nothing about the case. He was that night sleeping in the karkhana. His Worship, in disposing of the case, remarked that it was a very daring burglary committed by the employes of the hosiery factory. The first accused admitted having accompanied No. 2, when the latter broke open the safe. The second accused denied having committed the offence, but it was proved conclusively that the implements found near the safe belonged to him and remained with him after the work was over. The accused were sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each.

BURGLARIES AT PAREL AND DADUR.—In consequence of a number of burglaries having been committed in Parel and Dadur sections, Superintendent Briscoe has for some time past taken extra steps to detect the offenders. Special arrangements have been made by posting policemen in plain clothes at different points, with instructions to arrest suspicious characters. About 1 o'clock, on Monday morning, a police patrol was passing down the Elphinstone Road, when he saw a man coming over the compound wall of Mr. Jehanghir Hormusji Mody's house. The policeman at once pounced upon the man, when to his surprise he noticed another man lurking about the garden. The latter individual attempted to escape, but assistance promptly arriving, he was also secured. This man, when arrested, was wearing only a lungoti, but on a search being made, a dhotur, bundi, and cap, belonging to him, were found near the house concealed amongst some flower pots, close to which were also discovered some implements of house-breaking, such as an augur, a chisel, and a screw-driver. Both the men were being taken, by the police to the lock-up, when a woman, named Suraswati, residing at Sopari Baugh Road, recognised one of them as the man who stole a dhotur from her verandah, on or about the 1st instant. On inquiry the police ascertained that both the men were notorious burglars, there being a register of six previous convictions against each of them. They had no fixed place of residence and no occupation. The name of one of them is Mahadeo Gopal alias Moolia Rama alias Moolia Rowji alias Maroo Harri, while that of the other is Dhondoo Succaram alias Kundlick Muckoond. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Okeeffe charged the accused, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with house-breaking and theft. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to make further inquiries into the matter.

SETTING FIRE TO THE NICOL PRESS BUILDINGS.

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the charge of arson preferred against Jeysing Jeeva, in connection with the recent fire at Colaba, which resulted in the destruction of a large quantity of cotton, valued at nearly twenty lakhs of rupees. It appears that, on Thursday, previous to the Sunday on which the fire took place, accused employed two coolies to help him in doing certain work, and called them at 8 o'clock in the evening. On their coming at the appointed hour he informed them that he wanted to remove a few bales of cotton from the Nicol Press building and called them on Saturday. Accused then promised them a reward of Rs. 25 each if they carried out the work of removal carefully. On Saturday evening accused took the men to the Nicol Press, and pointed to a door on the south side. He said: "This door is never locked and machine-room could be easily entered through it, and if you climb over some cog wheels, you would surely get into a hole in the partition hall, which leads into the room where cotton is stored." After explaining the details, in this manner, the party left, making an appointment to turn up again at half-past 6 o'clock the next (Sunday) morning. One of the coolies entered the building in the manner he was told, and began unfastening the door of the engine-room. Accused put two other coolies at the end of the lane to report him at once if anyone happened to turn up on the spot. Accused entered the building and remained there for some time. He came out and brought two carts, and with the assistance of the cartmen and the coolies he put eight bales into the carts. The bales were then removed to Chanda Ramji Press. After the carts moved on accused picked up a heap of cowdung cakes which were left to dry there, and telling the coolies to go, he himself remained behind. He entered the building with the dung-cakes. About two o'clock in the afternoon accused told one of the coolies to go near the building, and see if smoke was issuing from the building, and a crowd assembled. He then asked the meaning of this, and in reply he was abused and told to do as he was told. The poor man went on his errand, returning with a negative reply: "There was no crowd and no smoke was issuing from the building. The same night, at 9 o'clock, the Nicol Press was discovered to be on fire. The following morning accused asked the two coolies to remove the bales to a certain press, which they declined to do, as they suspected him of having set fire to the premises. Accused told them that what was to happen did happen, and now there was no help for it but to keep quiet; moreover, he added, their origin could not be traced as the combustibles employed were completely destroyed in the fire. The coolies virtually agreed to assist him in taking the bales to a cart, and load the same into it. The accused delivered the property to a certain individual, named Hirji Serpal, at Mandvie. While the bales were being stored into the godown, the muccadam or the owner of the godown appeared on the scene and reported the matter to the police. The individual to whom the cotton bales were delivered was arrested, but the accused fled away. He went to Colaba, and induced the coolies to leave Bombay immediately. The description of the coolies given to the police was found enough to trace them, and they were arrested. They made certain statement, which enabled the police to charge accused with arson. One of the stolen bales was identified as that belonging to the New Mofussil Company. The marks on other bales were too faint and indistinct to make identification possible. One of the bales belong to Messrs. Breul and Co., and bore the mark H. R.—H. F. The first two letters were there, but the last two were torn away. About the dung-cakes the evidence of the coolies was corroborated by Mr. W. Spencer (jr.), a resident of Grant Buildings.

Superintendent Brewin asked permission to withdraw the charge of having in possession stolen o fraudulently obtained eight cotton-bales valued at Rs. 800, which was preferred against accused and Hirji Serpal, to enable prosecution to make the latter a witness against Jevsing in the arson charge.

Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, led evidence for the prosecution, which was similar in substance to the above account.

Rungia Babaji, one of the coolies, employed by the accused to remove the eight bales from the godown, giving evidence, added that, on Monday, the day after the fire occurred, accused came confused, and all perspired, to him, and the other coolie, Luximon, and said Hirji is arrested by the police, carts were stopped, and everything was in confusion, so they should leave Bombay for a few days. They refused to do so, and said: "he set the fire and why should they run away?" However, the accused induced them to leave Bombay, giving them each Rs. 2, and promising to pay the reward of Rs. 25 after they had returned to Bombay. They both left Bombay on Tuesday, but on the following Thursday, they were arrested at their respective places and brought to Bombay.

Mr. William Spencer, examined by Mr. Little, said that he resided at the Grant Buildings, No. 4, Colaba. He was at home on the evening of Sunday, the 1st November. About 9-10 p.m., he heard the alarm of the fire and ran down to see it. He saw the fire broken out in the Nicol Mill, which was close to his residence. There is a lane about 30 or 40 feet between the buildings and the Mill. He went in the mill through the south door of the building, where he saw six or seven bales of cotton on fire. In the enclosure he saw some cowdung cakes, and the fire appeared to be originated from them and spread to the bales. The fire had got a good hold of the bales, and the place was burnt down. He had mentioned the fact the same night, and three days after that the police inquired into the matter.

Cross-examination of the witness was refused, and the case stands adjourned until to-day.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

VERDICT FOR THE PLAINTIFF.

LAST evening, at the Small Causes Court, Mr. N. C. McLeod, Acting Second Judge, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Samuel Shillingford Bryant, the proprieter of a machine, used for the entertainment of the public, and called the American Steam Riding Gallery, against the G. I. P. Railway Company, for the recovery of Rs. 2,000, being part of a larger sum of Rs. 3,130, the amount of damages alleged to have been sustained by him in consequence of the alleged carelessness on the part of the defendant (company), and for the illegal detention of his goods. Mr. Hemming, solicitor, appeared for the plantiff; while Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little and Company, represented the Railway Company.

In delivering judgment, his Honour the Second Judge observed that the Railway company was a powerful Corporation. People were often obliged to comply with the terms dictated by the company in order to avoid Law Courts and the consequent expenses of the law suits. They often accepted terms which they would not accept if they were dictated to by private individuals. In this case the plaintiff did not appear to have formulated his demand in a reasonable way. The plaintiff had exaggerated his demand, in the words of Mr. Hubbard, "tried to bounce" the Railway company. On the other hand the company made too light of the damage done, and there was bouncing on both sides. The main facts of the case were not disputed. The Railway people at Poona knew what the goods in dispute were, and they accepted them for conveyance from Poona to Bombay, knowing that it was the intention of the plaintiff to exhibit them in Bombay. At Poona the plaintiff on enquiry was told that he had twenty-four hours to apply for delivery of goods after which he would be charged demurrage. He was also told in answer to his enquiries that he need not hurry down to Bombay so long as he applied for the delivery of goods within twenty-four hours. The plaintiff was therefore within his rights in applying for delivery up to 10 or 11 o'clock, on Monday morning, that being twenty-four hours after the goods arrived. Sunday being a *dies is non*. In the absence of conditions to the contrary, the company were bound to deliver goods if applied for within reasonable hours. In this case there was no condition in the contract signed by the plaintiff fining the time of the day when he could get delivery of goods, and the court held 5 o'clock in the afternoon was not a reasonable hour and the company were entitled to refuse to deliver goods when he applied for them on Saturday evening. The goods were sent to the Victoria Turmines, and it was the duty of the company to keep there at the Victoria Terminus for a reasonable time in order to give plaintiff an opportunity for delivery. His Honour held that it was a mistake to send goods to the Wari Bunder. What followed after the goods were sent to Wari Bunder was of great importance in this case. There were three different accounts given to the court as to what took place on Monday and Tuesday after the goods were sent to Wari Bunder, one by Mr. Hubbard, one by Mr. Dossabhoy, and the third by the plaintiff. The court was not surprised at finding these accounts differ one from the other as it was always difficult for persons to remember exactly in what order the circumstances transpired. His Honour accepted Mr. Hubbard's statement as being most correct. Although no witness was called before the court by the Railway company to give an exact account of the collision, from the evidence of Dossabhoy his Honour had not the slightest doubt that it took place near Cabin C. on the way between the Victoria goods station and the Victoria horse-sidings, where the goods were removed at the plaintiff's request. Although the plaintiff asked to have these goods removed to suit his convenience, yet the company assented to the removal, and therefore, they must take the consequences of the removal. The collision took place owing to the negligence of the Railway servants, and the company must be held responsible for the results of such collisions. The goods ultimately arrived at the horse-sidings, and the company sent to the plaintiff a note, stating that his goods were ready for delivery since half-an-hour. The plaintiff went there and found his goods were damaged. The plaintiff was angry—properly angry, as his show was of great importance to him. But at the time the goods were in the truck, and although the tarpaulins were much torn, the plaintiff was unable to see the extent of his damage. The plaintiff bounced the Railway company, and the latter made light of the damage. On Tuesday Mr. Dossabhoy asked the plaintiff to unload, which he refused to do, and an appointment was made to see Mr. Hubbard. The plaintiff kept the appointment, but owing to Mr. Hubbard having business elsewhere, plaintiff was kept waiting for several hours to no purpose. Then the question arose as to the kind of the receipt which plaintiff was to give to the company on the delivery of goods to him. The company, of course, would not allow goods to be taken away without survey being held, and so leave consignee unlimited scope to make claims. The court, therefore, held that the company was entitled to insist on a receipt. The plaintiff came to a settlement with the company under which the company were to repair the damaged portion of the goods and the plaintiff to take delivery of the undamaged portion. The plaintiff said that he did not agree to the goods being repaired. The court, however, disbelived him and accepted Mr. Hubbard's statements that he did agree. After having agreed with the company to take undamaged portion of the goods, the plaintiff wanted to write in the company's books that all his goods were damaged, which was most unreasonable on his part. The company were entitled to have it stated in the receipt that the goods were in good condition. The plaintiff refused to give the receipt in the form the company wanted, and ultimately, after the survey, he got delivery of the goods and gave the receipt in the form in which he had from the beginning insisted on doing. Coming to the question of delivery of goods, his Honour held that the plaintiff was entitled to reasonable opportunity after survey to get his cart ready. Coming to the question of detention, the court held that the company was only liable for one day's damage, which his Honour assessed at Rs. 100. As to the damage done to the cots, his Honour said that sitting as judge, he would not interfere with the decision of the surveyors, who had assessed the damage at Rs. 70. As to the damage done to the organ, the evidence showed that it was roughly handled and was out of tune, and that the cost of repairs would be from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80. The plaintiff, however, had claimed Rs. 50 on that head, and looking to the fact that he had exaggerated his claims, the court allowed Rs. 25. His Honour allowed no damage for the engine. The judge then dealt with the claim of re-painting the show. He pointed out that Rs. 1750 were claimed for the cost of re-painting, and that claim was made because two or three horses had been so damaged as to require repainting, and those horses being repainted, look fresh and new in comparison with the other part of the show, which had been neglected for six or seven months, and was dingy and dull. His Honour said that plaintiff, of course, could not have his dull show repainted at the expense of the company, and that the obvious answer to his claim was to scrape the varnish off, to dob mud on, and so make new horses as dull as the rest of the show. The judge disallowed the whole claim on the ground that according to law the plaintiff was not entitled to any damage for the organ, and his Honour gave judgment for Rs. 100, for damages for one day's detention plus Rs. 70 awarded by the surveyors. His Honour reserved the question of costs till to-day.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING THE TRAMWAY COMPANY AND ITS EMPLOYES.

MANOCKJI DADABHOY VS. THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY CO., LD.

THE petitioner, Manockji, late a conductor in the Bombay Tramway Co., had applied to their lordships for a revision of the order of Khan Bahadur Pheroze Hosbang Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, convicting him of the offence of neglecting to issue a half-anna ticket to a passenger on receipt of his fare and sentencing him to pay a fine of Rs. 5. A rule *nisi* was issued to the Tramway Company, calling upon them to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside. At the hearing Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster with Mr. Dhunjibhoy J. Surti, High Court Pleaders, appeared for the petitioner and the Hon. Mr. Lang Advocate-General, with Mr. Young the instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne represented the Bombay Tramway Co. The following is the full text of their lordships' judgments.

Mr. Justice Parsons said:—The applicant has been convicted of the offence of failing to issue an half-anna ticket to a passenger on the Bombay Tramway on receipt of the fair as he was bound to do under bye-law 6 framed under Section 24 of Bombay Act I of 1874 (The Bombay Tramways Act). The bye-law is as follows: "Each tramway car shall be in charge of a conductor, and each conductor will be furnished with books, each containing tickets consecutively numbered. Any conductor who shall neglect to issue a ticket to a passanger, or shall issue to such passenger a ticket bearing a number other than one of the numbers contained in such books or shall issue a ticket of a lower denomination than the amount of the fare or non-consecutive in number, or a ticket other than the ticket provided by the Company for the journey to be travelled, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 25. The point is whether this is a bye-law that could legally be made under the said section 24. Section 24 allows the grantees to make regulations for regulating the travelling in or upon any carriage belonging to them. It is argued by the Advocate-General for the prosecution that as the payment of fares and the taking of tickets are essentials of travelling, a regulation as to the issue and grant of tickets is a regulation of the travelling. We cannot, however, agree with the argument. Sections 16 to 18 of the Act provide for the payment of fares and give the grantees the power to regulate the place and manner of payment. It may be a preliminary of travelling that a person shall take a ticket, but it is not an essential of travelling that he shall have a ticket, still less a ticket of a consecutive number or of a particular colour. We think that the words "regulating the travelling" can only mean laying down rules as to how persons shall travel, that is to say rules for the conduct and behaviour of the persons who travel and cannot be held to include rules for the conduct of the Company's own servants, prescribing what they shall do or what they shall not do in the matter of issuing tickets, for instance, of tickets which rules are only framed by the Company for their own protection against the possible fraud or dishonesty of their servants. We are confirmed in this opinion by the fact that a clause enabling by-laws to be made for regulating the Conduct of Railway servants was by Act IV of 1883 interested in the Railway Act, 1879, and forms now part of the Railway Act, 1890. We reverse the conviction and sentence.

Mr. ustice Ranade said:—The question of law to be considered in this case is whether Rule 6 of the Rules framed by the Tramway Company for the regulation of the duties of the conductor falls within the scope of any of the clauses of section 24 of Bombay Act I of 1874. It was contended by the Advocate-General who appeared on behalf of the Company, that the clause which permitted the Company to make rules for the regulation of travelling included a power to frame rules for the conduct of the Company's servants. I am unable to accept the correctness of this view. The words used in section 24 are similar to those used in the Railway Company's Act, section 47, clause (g), of Act IX of 1890, which section, however, contains a separate clause (e) empowering the Company to make rules for regulating the conduct of its own servants. It is quite clear from this that the words used in section 24 do not imply the power to make rules for the regulation of the conduct of the Company's servants. This becomes still more clear from the fact that section 8 in the old Railway Act IV of 1879 contained a clause (e) similar in its import to the words used in section 24 of the Tramway Act, and that the Legislature deemed it necessary to pass a new Act (IV of 1883) by which for the first time power was conferred on Railway Administrations to make rules for regulating the conduct of Railway servants. It accordingly appears clear that the words used in section 24 on which the Advocate-General relies cannot be understood as conferring a power on the Tramway Company to frame rules for regulating the conduct of its servants in a way to make the negligent omission of the Conductor to issue tickets to passengers and offence under the Tramway Act. The company has the power to dismiss its servants for neglect of duty, but the negligence or omission cannot be dealt with as an offence sui generis and punishable. The rule is obviously *ultra vires*, and we must reverse the conviction and sentence passed in this case.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 10th Instant.—

Read letter from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co. dated 27th October 1896, forwarding bills, for Rs 4,077-0-9 for wharfage and other charges on the goods landed and reshipped per the s. s. Arracan in the Prince's Dock, and saying that they would esteem it a great favor if the Trustees could see their way to charge shed-rent instead of extra fees, as the latter charges were incurred in consequence of the goods having remained at the Dock all the while the vessel was under repair in the Dock on account of the serious damage that she had sustained. Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, dated 3rd November 1896, reporting that the machinery of the s. s. Arracan broke down while she was about 700 miles off Bombay; that she was towed in by the s. s. City of Edinburgh and entered the Prince's Dock on the 17th September 1896, where she discharged a portion of her cargo to enable her to go into the Merewether Dry Dock and get out her broken shaft; that she remained in the Dry Dock four days from 21st to 25th September and re-entered the Prince's Dock where she lay idle till 12th October a waiting a new stern tube; that when the tube was ready, she went back to the Dry Dock on the 13 of October, replaced the spare shaft and returned to the Prince's Dock, reloaded her cargo, and went out of the Dock on 19th idem; that the charges due by her are under:—Import Wharfage fees Rs. 1,257-12-0, Export Wharfage fees Rs. 1,130-13-6, Extra fees 1,088-7-3, total Rs, 4,077-0-9, and recommending that, according to the precedents in the past, half the export fees, *viz.*, Rs. 565-6-9, may be remitted. Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, dated 7th November 1896, showing how the extra fees amounting to Rs. 1,088-7-3 have been made up.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased, as a special case, to remit half the export fees only, that is, Rs. 565-6-9, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 6th November 1896, reporting that Bai Dinbai has decided under the circumstances explained to her, not to take up the plot of land at the junction of Manson Road and Fort Street, and forwarding another application, dated 28th October 1896, received from her for a lease of 50 years of a plot of land on the Mody Bay Estate at the junction of Frere Road and Rajapur Street containing 355-5-9 suare yards at the following sanctioned rates of rent:—Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum for first 10 years, Rs. 1¾ per square yard per annum for next 10 years, Rs. 2¼ per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years, and recommending that the lease applied for be sanctioned. Submitted Trustees' Resolution dated 21st April 1896, granting a 50 years' lease to Bai Dinbai of 236 8-9 square yards of land on Mody Bay Estate.

Resolution.—The sanction accorded in Trustees-resolution, dated 21st April 1896, may be cancelled, and the plot now applied for situated at the corner of the Frere and Rajapur Roads may be sanctioned at the rates quoted in the application. The usual provision to enable the Trustees to resume possession on giving 12 months' notice to be included.

Read letter from Haji Syed Ahmed dated 28th September 1896, stating that he has imported from Batoum per s. s. Imperatrix, 983 boxes of asafœtida; that upon this consignment wharfage is demanded at the rate of six annas per box; that the Trustees' rate of six annas per box of asafœtida is charged on a case containing 9 boxes of 14 lbs. each, and requesting that, as the boxes of his consignment weigh only 14 lbs. each and the rate of six annas per box is very heavy, it may be reduced. Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, dated 6th October 1896. Read memorandum from the Docks Superintendent, dated 26th October 1896, stating that the rate for asafœtida may be fixed at 6 annas per cwt. with a minimum charge of 1 anna per case. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd November 1896, recommending that at the Bunders no alteration be made, but that another item be added to the table of wharfage fees as noted below. 23-A. Asafœtida per box up to 25 lbs. Rs. 0-6-0.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to approve of the following alterations in the scale of rates in lieu of item 21 of the Wet Dock rates, *viz.*—Refined asafœtida, imported or exported in cases or packages, shall be charged at the rate of six annas per cwt., the minimum charge for a single case or package weighing not more than 20 lbs. shall be one anna. An additional item may be added as 23-A to the wharfage fees charged at the Bunders:—Asafœtida per case or package weighing not more than 20 lbs. to be charged at a minimum rate of nine pies per case or package. The rates for asafœtida in bulk remain unaltered. These proposed alterations should be reported to Government for sanction under section 43 of the Port Trust Act of 1879. The applicant Mr. Haji Syed Ahmed may be charged in accordance with the altered rate and the approval of Government may be asked to the refund of any payment made in excess.

The following were amongest the papers laid on the table:—

Letter from the Port Officer, dated 2nd Noverber 1896, reporting that Pattimar No. 4488 of Panwell, while leaving the Powder Wotks Bunder on the evening of the 29th ultimo with a full cargo of timber for Bankote, struck on a reef of rocks off Mazagon; that the boat and cargo have been removed and that no lives lost.

Memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, dated 2nd November 1896, forwarding the Drainage Engineer's report dated 2nd November 1896, of the work done by him in Mandvie Ward during the past week.

Statement of toll on carts collected for the Municipality at Mahim and Sion Causeways from 1st October to 1st November 1896. It amounts to Rs. 1,919-2-0.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 6th Nov. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 6th Nov. 1896.	For week ending 6th Nov. 1895.	Total from 1st April to 6th Nov. 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour ..	13	576	18	597
" out of harbour	17	580	20	613
" transported	9	384	8	364
" attended to	..	51	...	39
" warped.....	1	28	2	61

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 7th November 1893:—

Kavasji Khurshedji Mehta, secretary, Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ld., No. 3, Pedder road, Bombay, and Dinshaw Pestonji Mehta, mechanical engineer, Grant road, Bombay, for improvements in cotton gins.

Horace Walter Cobham, Lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps, at Quetta, Baluchistan, for a camel saddle.

Ghanshamdas Khatanmal Kirpalani, sarishtadar to the Collector of Karachi, for improving the structure of the closet used in India.

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in tea leaf-rolling machines.

David White, engineer, and Thomas Moore Simpson, metallurgist, both of Stawell, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved method and apparatus for extracting precious metals from slimes or other finely divided material containing the same.

Samuel Benjiman Allison, gentleman, of New Orleans, Lousiana, one of the United States of America, at present of Guatemala, Central America, for improvements in machines for separting and cleaning the fibres of plants of every description.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland for improvements in apparatus for filling tea or other substances into chests or the like while being packed. (Specification filed 29th October 1890.)

Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in tea equalising or cutting mills. (Specification filed 29th October 1890.)

James Woolford, metallurgist, No. 659, Commercial road, east, in the country of London, for a process for extracting precious metals from refractory ores. (Specification filed 29th October 1890.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Robert Aitken Speirs and Heinrick Stumpp, rice millers and engineers, Upper Poozoondoung, in the city of Rangoon, for improvements in rice milling. (From 18th December 1890 to 17th December 1897.)

Cornelius Cuntin Sullivan, head master of the Thomason civil engineering college, Rurki, in the North-West Provinces, for a new machine for raising water, earth and other substances. (From 13th January 1897 to 12th January 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentio

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent. and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 6 as. per doz. allowed or empty bottles returned.

LEATHER TRADERS are unanimous. Shoe and Harness Makers, Master Tailors, and Contractors, Government Factories, and Millowners say that there is no better SEWING MACHINE than SINGER'S for their requirements. 100 varieties for any class of work.

LOOSE SEEDS in finest condition. Garden Pumps, Garden Scissors, and Knives. Illustrated Price Lists Free.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

VARIETIES in GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Onals, &c., are READY for the Season.—B. NUSSERWANJEE and Co., Jewellers, &c., 125, Hornby Row.

PEARSE and Co.'s NEW PRICE LIST of Oilman's Stores, Wines and Spirits, &c., is now ready and can be had free on application. Prices very Moderate.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes Of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRY our GIANT PACKET of 50 CARDS for Re. 1, only few worth the full amount: also 20 Superior Cards each in Cover, Annas 14 per Packet.—At SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort.

RECEIVED Perpetual Ornamental Fountains 4 feet 4 inches High, 2 feet 4 inches Broad, from Rs. 125 to 450.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, immediately, Rs. 20,000, to be at disposal when required as a RUNNING LOAN against security of Merchandise. Apply "99," care of this Office.

WANTED, a FOREMAN, European or Native, with experience in sinking Iron Bridge Cylinders. Apply to CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway Victoria Terminus.

WANTED for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1869.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA. Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

A LADY, lately returned from Europe, with high Diplomas in Midwifery and Gynecology is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT and CONSULTATION. References, Apply "No. 77," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE with an extensive park. Rare Opportunity FOR SAFE Investment, situated in a healthy locality, Byculla, suitable for an Orphanage, an Hotel or a Boarding School. Contains 25 large rooms including two grand drawing-rooms 50ft. ×30ft. Frontage 106 ft., fitted up with gas. Land about 12000 sq. yards, half available as a splendid building site, also a capacious Tank. Apply to "S," care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.—BUNGALOWS, on Versova Seashore. Apply to RUTTONJEE D. CURRANEE, Versova, via Andheri Station.

FOR SALE.—3 Second-hand Lancashire Boilers 30' × 7' 2 by Hick Hargreaves, 85 and 65 lbs. pressure and 1 by John Musgraves, 100 lbs. pressure. For particulars apply to the Manager, JIVRAJ BALLOO MILLS, Tardeo.

BICYCLES.—We have just unpacked a case containing Pneumatics and Cushion tyred CYCLES of different makes. Prices exceptionally low.—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

LANOWLI.—TO BE LET, Well-furnished HOUSE, from now to first week in December. Apply to "A. S. P.," care of this Office.

TO LET.—Large and Airy BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road and at Elphinstone Road, Parel, two minutes' walk from the Station, and Small BUNGALOW near Sea, at Mahim. Apply PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER, 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

COTTAGE PIANO, by J. BRINSMEAD (London) and other Pianos, Iron framed. Next to new. Very Cheap.—PIANO DEPOT, Opp. Charni Rd. Station. Queen's Road.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have stayed at the above-named HOTEL for over one month and have found both the Food and attendance excellent. Every comfort one can wish for has been granted, me and the Proprietor is a thorough gentleman and sees that his guests are comfortable. A. W. EVEZARD.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First Class upper-storied and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Rs. 5 per day or Rs. 125 per month. No Extras.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated. Rooms Clean and Comfortable. Food Excellent.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WHERE TO BUY YOUR SPECTACLE? The only Establishment in India where Eyes are examined Free of Charge by a duly qualified Oculist of the London Eye Hospital, and errors of refraction corrected by the latest Scientific Method of Retinoscopy. Best Pebble Spectacles are supplied at half the price charged elsewhere. D. M. DASTOOR & Co., 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic.....as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, In the Mofussil, postage extra.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

ENGLISH and FRENCH CRETONNES and TAPESTRIES, Refined and artistic Colourings by Eminent Designers. Patterns pots free, from JOHN ROBERTS nd Co., LD., 18, Marine Street, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. MENIST'S, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

ARABS! ARABS!! ARABS!!!

NEW HORSES

ARRIVED at my Stables, opposite the Byculla Club, consisting of

CHARGERS, HUNTERS, RACERS, REMOUNTS; ALSO GALLOWAYS, RACE AND POLO PONIES FOR SALE.

Carriages and Horses, Single and Pair, of all kinds FOR SALE and HIRE by the day, month and year, on Moderate terms.

Apply to

OOMER JUMALL,

Byculla Commission Stables.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3. HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

H. E. GENERAL SIR G. S. WHITE, Commander-In-Chief in India.

H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras AND GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.

ASTIGMATISM is due to the want of perfectly corresponding symmetry of curvature in the refracting parts of the eye in certain directions. Many persons after failing to obtain glasses to improve their defective vision up to the normal standard, from Goldsmiths-Chemists, or other vendors of spectacles, have resigned themselves to the conviction that further improvement is unattainable. In the majority of such cases ASTIGMATISM would probably be found on proper examination, and the addition of a positive or negative cylinder of the right power at the required angle would confer a delightful revelation. With ladies particularly, astigmatism is often the unsuspected cause of distressing disturbances of the nervous system that entirely disappear when it is corrected by suitable glasses. The necessary lenses, either simple or compound cylindrical, can be manufactured at either of our Factories in India. We are thus enabled, not only to prepare the spectacles within a reasonable time, but to give great attention to the exact adjustment upon which successful results depend

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

FLOOR CLOTH.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTH or "Farsh," is made by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in many Colours and Designs and of Superior Quality.

PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA,

American Dentist,

No. 5-67, ESPLANADE ROAD,

TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system I now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.

MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.

ABOUT £125,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday. Consols advanced ⅛ per cent. to 110 5-8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 119. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced by ⅛ per cent. to 3 1-8d. per cent, that on short London Bills remaining at 3⅛ per cent. 3⅛ per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16th per cent. higher, at £63 9-16. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 1-16d. to 29 7-8d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 1-8th cent. dearer, at 64 7-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ⅛ cent lower, at 4·85 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 3-8d. per rupee, French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 102½; with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower, at fcs. 25·25.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday, at 45s. per 416 lbs., busines done, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, tone of the market firm; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 41s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month to Havre Antwerp and Dunkirk, market firm; Brown Rapeseed at 42¾s. per 416 lbs. buyers, same shipment to Antwerp, market firm; and Linseed at 37s. per 416 lbs., business done, April-May shipment to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market firm.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 15-32d. per lb; and Arrivals were lower to the same extent, the extreme quotations having been 4 21-64d. for November deliveries and 4 3-16d. for March-April. In East Indian Cotton there was also a general decline in prices of 1-16d. per lb. The market closed easier; Surats dull; and Arrivals steady; the day's sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 500 East Indians. The day's Imports were 32,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined ⅛ cent per lb., to 7¾ cents, while February Futures were 14 points lower, at 4·71 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 58,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's total Receipts, and those in the two preceding years for the same time:—

	1896.	1895.	189[illegible].
Monday's Receipts.....	58,000	45,000	71,000
Two days' do.	97,000	73,000	118,000
Since 1st September	2,998,000	2,098,000	3,090,000

Exporters are still out of the Cotton market, no purchases having been made for their account again to-day; but the Mills have taken 1150 bales, consisting of 200 each ready new Dhulia, at Rs. 175-8; and Bengal, at Rs. 161-7; and of old stuff, 300 Compta, at Rs. 187; 250 Bhagalpore, at Rs. 170; and 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 176; and Broach at Rs. 180 per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet, and prices have further declined Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy all round.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—A moderate amount of business for shippers' account has transpired in these markets to-day, the feeling in the former having been firm, and in the latter steady; but prices are unchanged at our quotations of last evening.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	4,842 bales.
Wheat	8,637 cwts.
Linseed	3,333 ,,
Rapeseed	4,580 ,,
Gingellyseed.....	9,999 ,,
Poppyseed	911 ,,
Castorseed	5,119 ,,
Rice	12,191 ,,

FREIGHTS.—This market is steady in tone. Some business has been reported to-day for November shipment to Antwerp, at 12s. 6d. per ton; but beyond this, nothing has transpired.

EXCHANGE opened with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 3 27-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar bought a large amount, and rates gave way 1-16d.; but later on, recovered 1-32d. of the decline, and closed steady, though quiet, as follows:—

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 9-16 to 19-32d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 9-16 to 19-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight..	1s. 3 19-32d.
Credits Do.	1s. 3 27-32d.
Francs Do.	1'66 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The tone of this market has been unsettled to-day. Rates for 3½ per Cents opened at 99 7-8 for Money and Account and advanced to par in both positions at which they left off. Threes have been quoted at 98¼.

SHARES have been dull, not to say lifeless, and we have merely to chronicle the following few changes in prices:—In Mill Scrip, Central India, Rs. 40 lower; David, Rs. 5; and Swadeshi, Rs. 25; Tapti Valley Railway, Rs. 2½ lower. Bank of Bombay have also declined Rs. 2½ to Rs. 1,317½ per share.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oriental s—33 bales wool, Jadhowjee Kara; 58 bales wool, Ebjee Sewjee; 15 bales wool, N Cassombhoy and Co; 331 bales cotton waste, and 33 bales gunny cuttings, Edwin Butterworth and Co; 2,000 cwt bone meal, E C Nanjee; 180 bales cotton, Raghowjee Kursandas and Co; 25 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Mikado s—3,000 cwt bone meal, E C Nanjee; 3,036 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Algeria s—499 cwt poppyseed, and 6,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 cwt gum, B Nasir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mikado s—300 cwt gum, Societe Generale Mercantile Paris.
Den of Airlie s—3,330 cwt gingellyseed, A Blaschek and Co; 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales coton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Den of Airlie s—9 pots rosa oil. Eugene Meiffre; 5 pots rosa oil, Cowasjee Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—55 bales cotton, Mitchell and Co; 2,201 cwt gingellyseed, 1,999 cwt poppyseed, 201 cwt mustardseed, and 2 cwt ivory, A Blaschceck and Co; 410 cwt coir yarn and rope, R Khetsee and Co; 5 cwt coostus roots, F Walff; 2,000 cwt myrabollams, Bauer and Krause; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,000 cwt bone meal, Croft Mody and Co; 16,070 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Idzumi Maru s—200 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 41 cwt kismiss, Quan Lun Eaoc.
Ganges s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Marq Bacquehem s—900 bales twist, Sasson J David and Co; 70 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ganges s—300 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co.
Marq Bacquehem s—135 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Saghalien s—8 cases indigo, A Khooshiram.

OPIUM REVENUE.

THE Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1896-97, up to 11th October 1896 are as follows:—

	In Nov. 1896. Bengal.	In Oct. 1896. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	42,25,000	14,00,000	56,25,000
Actual	40,70,350	15,37,800	56,08,150
Better than Estimate	.....	1,37,800	.....
Worse than Estimate	1,54,650	.....	16,850

Eight sales of Bengal Opium and seven months' Pass Duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Nov. 1896. Bengal.	To end of Oct. 1896. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate	3,34,00,000	1,02,00,000	4,40,00,000
Actual	3,39,98,620	66,56,775	4,36,55,395
Better than Estimate	1,98,620	.....	.....
Worse than Estimate	....	15,43,225	13,44,605

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 7th November 1896.)

Description.	1896.	1895.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	34,341	55,243	...	21,902	...	26,959
Goods	55,696	46,497	9,199	...	2,81,106	...
Other earnings	2,256	3,624	..	1,368	427	...
Total for week	92,293	1,06,364	...	14,071	...	...
Aggregate...	17,39,031	14,84,457	...	...	2,54,574	...

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—NOVEMBER 16.

10 p.m.	80·5

TUESDAY.—NOVEMBER 17.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	81·2
2 p.m.	88·5
4 p.m.	87·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BETTESWORTH—November 7, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Conductor Charles Bettesworth, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.
BOLTON—November 4, at Cuttack, (Orissa), the wife of John McLeod Bolton, of a son.
DES VŒUX—November 1, at Moulmein, the wife of Lieut H. Des Vœux, I. S. C., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EATON—NAYLOR—October 23, at St. John's Church, Meerut, by the Rev. R. L. Klugh, Chaplain of Meerut, John George Eaton, Bandmaster, 29th Punjab infantry, Delhi, to Esther Emily, daughter of R. de Naylor, of Meerut.
HUMPHREYS—RICHEY—November 7, at Lahore Cathedral, by the Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Lahore, Robert Humphreys, Bengal Civil Service, son of Robert Humphreys, Esquire, Cork, to Anne Morris, (Daisy), youngest daughter of J. W. Richey, Esquire, Cork, Ireland.

DEATHS.

LEWINS—November 8, at the General Hospital, Madras, Thornton Warner Lewins, Commander, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., aged 45 years and 11 months.
PACZENSKY—November 9, at Kilpauk, Madras, Evelina Grace, the dearly loved wife of T. A. Paczensky, aged 45 years, 7 months and 28 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1896.

IT has been generally assumed that during the late discussions on the present phase of the Eastern question the Cyprus Convention had for its main purpose the registration of a promise by which the Sultan undertook to introduce reforms in his Armenian provinces. As Mr. Curzon put it in his speech at Glasgow on the 14th October, "In return for that promise we bound ourselves by an obligation to protect his Asiatic dominions." An Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs ought to know better. Lord Rosebery holds that the Cyprus Convention has been "abrogated by disuse" and the non-fulfilment of the promise to institute reforms in Armenia. Sir William Harcourt and other statesmen do not regard the Convention as abrogated, but they insist that Great Britain should disclaim it, tear it up, obliterate it. Mr. T. G. Bowles brings these political authorities to book in the current number of the *Fortnightly*, and shows pretty clearly that the present Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the ex-Premier, and Foreign Minister, Sir William Harcourt, and the rest have not the most rudimentary idea of the absolute nonsense they have been talking. In the first place the Cyprus Convention did not register the promise of the Sultan to introduce reforms *proprio motu*, and we did not in return for such a promise incur the obligation to defend his Asiatic dominions. It was the other way about. We undertook to protect his Majesty's Asiatic territories with the distinct purpose—set forth in Lord Salisbury's despatches at the time—of thereby protecting British Oriental interests, especially in India. And in return for that undertaking the Sultan promised "to introduce necessary reforms to be agreed upon later between the two Powers, in the government and for the protection of the Christian and other subjects of the Porte in these territories; and in order to enable England to make the necessary provision for executing her engagement, H. I. M. the Sultan further consents to assign the Island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England." The sovereignty of the island was not made over; that remained, and remains with the Sultan. The sixth article of the annex to the Convention provides "that if Russia restores to Turkey Kars and the other conquests made by her in Armenia during the last war, the Island of Cyprus will be evacuated by England, and the Convention of the 4th June 1878 will be at an end." Lord Salisbury in a despatch dated May 4, 1878, stated that "while the the administration and occupation of the Island shall be assigned to her Majesty, the territory shall still continue to be part of the Ottoman Empire." Cyprus is still part of the Ottoman Empire, and cannot be handed over to some impecunious Prince, as Mr. Courteney suggests.

Mr. Bowles has no difficulty in showing that the Convention has not become abrogated by disuse. Had Russia invaded Asiatic Turkey, England would have been bound to defend the territory under the terms of the Convention. No such aggression has been made—notwithstanding recent incitements to that course. The Convention has never fallen into disuse, for we have constantly occupied and administered the Island under it, and appropriated part of the revenues to pay our share of the interest on the £5,000,000 Turkish loan of 1855 guaranteed by France and England. As to the promised reforms the Convention provides that they shall be "agreed upon later by the two Powers," no date being fixed. Lord Salisbury in his despatch to Sir Henry Layard prescribing the terms of the Convention stated that "It is not desirable to require more than an engagement in general terms; for the specific measures to be taken could only be defined after greater inquiry and deliberation than could be secured at the present juncture." Have the reforms ever been agreed upon between the two Powers? The only terms agreed upon were those embodied in a scheme drawn up partly by Sir Philip Currie, and surrounded by guarantees insisted upon by Russia, France, and England. They were agreed to by the Sultan on Oct. 18th, 1895. Lord Salisbury telegraphed to Sir Philip:—"My hearty congratulations on the success attained by your Excellency" in attaining reforms which the Ambassador declared to be "sufficient to give security for life and property to the Armenians." How can it be said that the Sultan has not accepted and promulgated the reforms agreed upon. Mr. Bowles pertinently says that if the scheme be defective or insufficient, the fault lies not with the Sultan who accepted it, but with the Ambassadors who invented, pressed, and finally extorted acceptance of it, with the guarantees which they prescribed. The one stipulation of the Convention has not been carried out is that which provides that the surplus revenue should be paid over to the Sultan. We have appropriated the surplus to the payment of interest on a loan guaranteed during the Crimean War, twenty-eight years before the Convention was thought of. There is no ground for the assertion that the Convention is abrogated. Nor is it possible to set it aside, "tear it up," simply because we find Cyprus useless as a *place d'armes* and have no intention at present of fighting against Russia, if that Power invades Asiatic Turkey. When Russia proposed to set side the stipulation limiting the number of her warships in the Black Sea, Lord Rosebery wrote a very strong despatch, showing that one party to a treaty cannot at will set it aside without the concurrence of the other party or parties to it; for such a repudiation would destroy the value of all treaties and destroy confidence between nations. Russia yielded to those representations. A conference of the signatories of the Treaty of Paris had to be convened to sanction the proposed abrogation of one of the clauses of that public instrument. Lord Rosebery has pointed out that the Ottoman Empire cannot be attacked, or partitioned, or its internal affairs regulated, unless the treaties of 1850 and 1878 be got rid off by the consent of the parties to them. The Cyprus Convention is in the same case. If the advice of other distinguished statesmen be acted upon, and England disowns the Convention and evacuates Cyprus, Turkey will resume the occupation and administration of that part of the Ottoman Empire. The surplus revenue now paid by England to creditors of Turkey will become part of the general revenues of the Empire, and England will have to make good her guarantee to those creditors out of her own pocket. England will be relieved from her obligation to defend the Asiatic provinces of Turkey against invasion by Russia; Turkey and England will be relieved from the agreement to agree on the necessary reforms in Armenia.

These would be the immediate consequences of the cancelling of the Convention. But the ulterior purposes of mutual defence from a great danger which prompted the British and the Turkish Governments to enter into that Convention would be equally wholly sacrificed. Lord Salisbury enumerated those purposes in a despatch written on July 13, 1878. Her Majesty's Government, said his Lordship, was forced to consider the effects of the Russian acquisition by conquest of the Kars and the other fortresses north of the Araxes, on the future of the other provinces of the Ottoman Empire, and upon the interests of England as an Oriental Power. The successes of Russia would have a powerful influence in disintegrating the Asiatic dominions of the Porte. The failure of the defence on the one hand, and the successful aggression on the other, would be regarded by the Asiatic population as foreboding the course of political history in the immediate future, and stimulate by the combined action of hope and fear devotion to the Power that is in the ascendant, and desertion of the Power which is thought to be falling into decay. "It is impossible for her Majesty's Government to accept, without making an effort to avert it, the effect which such a state of feeling would produce upon regions whose political condition deeply concerns the Oriental interests of Great Britain. The only possession which can furnish a substantial security for the stability of Ottoman rule in Asiatic Turkey, and which would be as essential after the reconquest of the Russian annexations as it is now, is an engagement on the part of a Power strong enough to fulfil it, that any further encroachment by Russia upon Turkish territory in Asia will be prevented by force of arms." This means, as Mr. T. G. Bowles puts it, that the Cyprus Convention was made for the protection of India. If Lord Salisbury deemed the defence of the Turkish Asiatic provinces necessary for that purpose in 1878, he must hold that to permit or invite Russia to absorb those provinces would be inconsistent with the Oriental interests of Great Britain. If he has changed his views on that important point, his lordship pronounces the strongest condemnation of his own statesmanship. Will he repudiate his own Convention and confess that his whole policy in 1878 is a stupendous blunder? That is scarcely to be expected. Lord Salisbury will not do penance in a white sheet to gain the approbation of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Leonard Courteney.

THE Lord Mayor of London has up to the present made no sign of following the example of his predecessors in years of acute famine in India by the opening of a Mansion House fund. So far it has been left to the Russian press to ostentatiously take up the cause of the Indian ryot, and to talk of subscription lists. But it may be taken for granted that the Chief Magistrate of the City of London has only to be assured that the distress is deep and wide spread, to uphold the traditions of the Mansion House as a national channel for affording help in the hour of need to those overtaken by great calamity. The despatch sent by Lord Elgin to the Home Government shows that the situation in Upper India is somewhat more favourable, but still there can be no doubt that the distress will be sufficiently accute to warrant philanthropic effort in England. In order to avoid the appearance of sympathy with a movement which while now one of mercy may degenerate into one of party, the Lord Mayor has declined to open a fund for the distressed Armenians. But there can be no such objection to the Mansion House becoming the almoner of British liberality towards the suffering people of this great British dependency. That liberality could not, in our opinion, be more wisely applied than in the purchase of grain for import to this country, to sell at less than cost price to the people, or in cases of extreme need to distribute it gratuitously. This method would be a most valuable auxiliary to the efforts already being made by philanthropists in this country to break the ring formed in a loosely organised but none the less very real manner by the dealers to maintain high prices. The plan would require the assistance of influential committees at the ports of entry to arrange for its distribution in the way most effective in breaking the monopoly by which the Bunniahs are reaping such fortunes. Such committees could easily be formed, and the daily quotations of prices would show its members where to send the grain with most effect. The wheat could not of course be exported from England, owing to the high prices prevailing there, but with other food-stuffs it might be purchased in Russia, where the crop is said to be good and prices low. In this connection attention may be called to the statement that wheat is being exported in large quantities to Bombay from the Persian Gulf. We hear from Busorah that wheat, with an admixture of from 10 to 30 per cent. of barley, is selling there at from 5 to 6 shillings per cwt. free on board. There are said to be only a few hundreds of tons available at present in the local market. But next month some thousands of tons of rice will be available at about 4s. 6d. per cwt. The admixture of barley would not render the wheat less suitable as food for the Indian peasant, at any rate in Northern India, as there he habitually grows mixed grain for his own consumption.

THE gathering famine is already telling seriously on the traffic returns of the Indian railways. During the four months ending on October 31st last there was a decrease of about thirteen lakhs in the gross earnings of the guaranteed and State railways, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total earnings were six crores and seventy-three lakhs as against six crores and eighty-five lakhs last year. This brings down the average earning per mile from Rs. 280 to Rs. 268. The most serious falling off—twenty lakhs—is on the North-Western State Railway, which is the principal means for the conveyance of wheat for export to Karachi. The shipments from that port for the first six months of this year were not more than one-eighth of the figures for last season. The trade would almost have reached a vanishing point by this time, but for the indents made from Karachi to this port. The absence of movement of grain for export purposes, consequent on bad seasons, also accounts for the decrease by three lakhs of the earnings of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Line, and to the same cause, combined with the poor trade in Malwa opium, may be attributed the decline in the earnings of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway by eight and a-quarter lakhs. These and other large falls are neutralised to a considerable extent by the improvement of five lakhs in the earnings of the Eastern Bengal Line; of two and a-half lakhs in the Indian Midland; and of no less than seven lakhs and three-quarters in the Great Indian Peninsular. The increase in the latter line is the more noteworthy, since the anticipation that there would be a great influx of pilgrims at Nassik has not been fulfilled. Owing to the distress prevailing in various parts of the country, the number of people at the fair, which is only held once in twelve years, is exceptionally small. Last year at this time cotton was coming in to Bombay briskly, but this is not now the case, and consequently the G. I. P. is losing

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE NORTH-WEST.

120,000 ON THE RELIEF WORKS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A despatch from the Viceroy of India states that the prospects generally are more favourable in the North-West Provinces, and much more favourable in the Punjab than was imagined.

His Excellency adds that much depends on the winter rain in the Punjab, and that 120,000 people are now engaged on relief works.

RUSSO-FRENCH INFLUENCE IN ABYSSINIA.

It is considered to be undoubted that the Treaty of Peace between Italy and King Menelik is due to Russo-French influence.

King Menelik telegraphed to the Tsar and President Faure the moment the Treaty was signed.

FRENCH PROTECTIVE MEASURES ON THE NIGER.

PARIS, Nov. 17.

The *Temps* states that France has taken measures to safeguard immediately French rights in the Dahomey Hinterland and on the Niger, in the event of the Niger Company attempting to occupy Bajibo.

THE REVELATIONS AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

STATEMENT IN THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.

In the Reichstag, to-day, Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, made a speech, in which he said that he was still bound to secrecy, and could not therefore discuss Prince Bismarck's revelations regarding the secret Treaty with Russia. The assertion, however, that British influences either then or now were operative is without any foundation.

The distrust, he added, which had at first been provoked among the Powers forming the Triple Alliance, by the revelations, had been completely dispelled.

Germany's relations with Russia had never ceased to be good and friendly.

Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, the Foreign Minister, also spoke, and while eulogising Prince Bismarck, strongly defended the policy of the Government since 1890.

No Treaty, he said, was required to maintain the friendship between Russia and Germany, and the Government in no way aimed at sundering Russia and France.

Germany adheres to the Triple Alliance, and her relations with other Powers are based upon respecting their rights as they respect those of Germany.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 16.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s teamer Peninsular, with the English mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay, at 6 p.m., to-day.

THE HYDERABAD BIGAMY CASE.

PERRETT'S ESCAPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 17.

Perret was sentenced, this afternoon, to six months' imprisonment by the Cantonment Magistrate, on the charge of having effected his escape from jail.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL DUNCAN AT PALANPUR.

PALANPUR, Nov. 17.

General Duncan, Commanding the Bombay Forces, arrived here from Ajmere, to-day, by mail train, and was met by Major Wapshare, with whom he lunched. In the absence of his Highness the Dewan Saheb in the Districts, Rao Bahadur Dullabhji Ved was introduced to the General, who returns here on 19th from Deesa, and lunches with his Highness. The General left for Deesa by mail train.

APPOINTMENTS.

POONA, Oct. 17.

Lieutenant-Colonel O'Sullivan, R. E., Commandant, Bombay Sappers and Miners, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, District Staff of the Bombay Command, vice Colonel Currie, resigned, and posted to Poona District.

Major Tobin, Royal Irish Rifles, is appointed temporarily in place of Captain Pinney as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, who is proceeding to Quetta.

PARSEE CRICKETERS AT INDORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Nov. 17.

The Baronet made 162 in their second innings; of which Mistry made a free 28; Limji 27 in grand style; Chinoy a steady 18; the veteran Shivji 16 by correct cricket; Kenteenwalla a useful 15; and not out Mehta 14. Uttum took five good wickets.

Indore made 123; of which Ford made a splendid 25; Trevor 22; Hussain 16; Bannerman a steady 16; Cholmondeley 11; and Waterfield a careful 11. Chinoy took five good wickets; Pavri 3; Raja 1; and Khumbata 1. Mehemhorji fielded spendidly.

The Baronet won by 74 runs.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Valetta arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bengal from Colombo arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta from Colombo arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean left here this afternoon.

NAPLES, Nov. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, Nov. 16.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall arrived here yesterday morning.

PENANG, Nov. 16.

The Austrian Lloyds steamer Vindobona from Kobe, left for Bombay this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera	3 25-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 9-16
Bar Silver	29 7-8

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 17.

A Gymkhana came off, at Kirkee, this evening. The attendance was fair, and the four events on the card were filled well. Major O'Sullivan, Commanding the Sappers and Miners, and the R. E. Officers were "At Home." The Band of the 28th Pioneers was in attendance. The following were the results:—

1ST EVENT.—Sections of Fours. Cut two limes with cuts 3 and 4 on the right, and break an egg on the ground with sword. Height of limes from ground about 2 feet 6 inches.

2nd Bo Lancers, nine points	1
2nd Team, Royal Artillery, five points	2
1st Team, Royal Artillery, two points	3
Durham Infy and Aga Rokhshah Team, one point each	4

2ND EVENT.—Pony Steeplechase 13-3 and under. Catch weights, 11 stone. Kirkee Course about 1½ miles. Ponies that have run in a Steeplechase of over an advertised value of Rs. 200 barred.

Mr Wilkinson's b a p Soapeds, Owner	1
Major Kerrison's Latty, Mr Byron	2
Capt Campbell's b a p Salim	3
Mr Bolleau's ch a p Gold Crest	0
Mr Jeffcoat's g a p Sprite	0

Won by a length.

3RD EVENT.—Polo Pony Scurry, ¾ mile. For all ponies played regularly at Kirkee and Poona. Catch weights. Owners up.

Mr Wilson's d cb m Dodo	1
Mr Hewlett's sk cb g The Rat	0
Mr Hichens's ch cb p Ted	0
Mr Duncan's g a p brilliant	0
Capt Campbell's ch a g	0

Major Mercer's Esmeraldo won the third event, but was disqualified, the race being given to Dodo.

4TH EVENT.—The Famine Stakes. Ladies' Nomination. Ride to a bundle of Lucerne, consume it and ride back to the winning post. Owing to prices in Kirkee, it is hoped that competitors will try and bring their own lucerne.

Mrs Gray, nominates Mr Wilkinson	1
Miss Muir, nominates Mr Hichens	0
Mrs Blomfield, nominates Mr Bolleau	0
Mrs Kenny, nominates Mr Hewlett	0
Mrs Oldham, nominates Mr Byron	0
Miss Spragge, nominates Mr Ashburner	0
Miss Buckle, nominates Mr Duncan	0
Mrs Keir, nominates Major Keir	0

Won by Mrs. Gray (nomination Wilkinson), in fine style.

NEW COTTON MILL AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 17.

The foundation ceremony of a third Cotton Mill at Sholapur was performed here, yesterday evening. A large gathering, numbering upwards of five thousand, including almost all the officials of the station, from the Collector, Mr. Deshmukh, downwards, and all the merchants, high and low, were assembled to witness the ceremony. Mr. Gyangirjee Maharaj, the millionaire of Hyderabad, who is the principal partner in the mill, was present to take part in the proceedings himself.

Mr. S. R. Kirloskar, one of the directors, and a leading member of the Bar, explained how there was yet room for a new mill at Sholapur. Pansopari, flowers, and sweetmeats were then distributed in profusion. The ceremony was over at half-past six The arrangements were excellent, the credit of the whole being due to our worthy and well-known citizen, Mr. Malapa Basapa Sarad, who is the other partner in the concern.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the English mails of the 6th instant, left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Monday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 3 p.m., on Saturday. She brings the following passengers:—

Almon, Mr W	King Mr and Mrs
Arnott Miss	Lowinskey, Mr and Mrs
Andrews, Lt A J	Lawrie, Mr and Mrs G W
Allbless, Mr H D	Lowndes, Capt
Apear, Mr	Lawrie, Mr
Atkinson, Miss L	Lang, Mrs
Arbuthnot, Mr G G	Lees, Mr and Mrs
Boyd, Mr J R	Lester, Mrs and infant
Buttars Miss	Lockie, Mr
Burkett, two Misses and child	McGregor Mr Geo
Boggs, Mr C H S	Maynard, Mr and Mrs
Blagrove, Mrs and infant	Maxwell, Mrs
Boyle, Mr R F	Macdonald, Mr
Baumann, Mr A	Maynard, Mr
Bruice, Miss	McCaw, Mr W J M
Burket, Hon W C and Mrs	MacTaggart, Mr R A
Butler, Mr	Moore, Mr C H
Bateman, Mr	MacCarthy, Mr A
Beville Mrs	Marriott Mr John
Burnett, Miss	Morgan, Mr and Mrs
Blackwell, Mr G	Moura, Lt
Crisp, Mr and Mrs	Marriott, Col, Mrs and three Misses
Clark, Mr	Nicol, Mr
Collins, Miss	Norman Hill, Mrs
Coupland, Mr R E	Neville, Mr and Mrs
Cable's, Mrs two children and infant.	Ogilvy, Mr and Mrs
Collin Campbell, Mr and Mrs	Perham, Mr
Coode, Mr M P	Pugh, Mr A G
Cornwall Mrs	Pipon, Mrs and five children
Campbell, Mr	Price, Miss M
Cocks, Mr G A	Power, Mr L E H
Carpendale, Mrs, child and two infants	Pitcher, Col D G
Carrell, Mr E M	Patrick Mr Balfour,
Cole, Mr and Mrs H E	Pritchard, Capt
Campbell's, Mrs child	Penny, Mr L
Campbell, Mrs and child	Quarie Capt
Cable, Mr, Mrs and infant	Riddell, Mrs and child
Dady, Mr	Rowlandson, Col Mrs and Miss
Embleton, Mr	Ridley, Mr M
Field, Dr	Reinold, Mr K A
Foster, Mr Geo	Rowntree, Miss
Gilbert Mr and Mrs	Rose, Capt and Mrs E P
Gupta, Mr, Mrs B L, and four children	Sinclair, Rev, Mrs R W and infant
Gupta, Mr H G	Sherer, Mr Moyle
Grimston, Mr	Schalch, Mrs
Gordon, Mr, Mrs and infant	Strachey, Capt
Glass, Mrs A A	Standford, Mr J R
Goldthorpe Miss	Stuatton, Capt W
Galbraith, Maj-Genl and Mrs	Strachey, Lt B
Gill, Mr	Swiney, Maj and Mrs
Griffin, Mr and Mrs	Sautton Jones, Capt G G
Hayter, Mr V G G	Sandford, Mr J K
Harrington, Surg-Maj and Mrs	Tulloch, Mrs, child and two infants
Hankey, Mr and Mrs	Tudball, Mr, Mrs and child
Highton, Mr and Mrs	Taylor, Mr A P
Harman, Mr	Thompson, Mrs Geo
Horne, Miss C L	Thomson, Mr Meller
Hammond, Mr	Thomas, Mr J P
Hulbert, Mr	Toulmin, Mr and Mrs P
Hay, Mr J P	Vickers, Mrs W child and two infants
Hooper, Capt	Webster, Mr H J
Hope, Mr Et	Whelan, Mrs and Miss
Hickley, Mrs	Walker, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Hill, Mr and Mrs C P	Wadia, Mr, Mrs and two children
Jones, Miss F A	Wedderburn, Mr
Johnsyone Bruce Mrs	Watts, Mrs
Jeafferson, Mr	Walker, Miss
Jamieson, Col, Mrs and Miss	Weber, Mr C E
Jamieson, Miss	White, Mr
Jenkins, Mr W	Waller, Miss
King's, Mrs child and two infants	West, Miss
Keith, Mrs W C	Wilson, Mr J P
King, Mr W	

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Captain T. G. R. Finney, will sail, to-morrow, for Aden, with the 10th Bombay Light Infantry and details, consisting of 8 officers, 5 ladies, 4 children, 10 warrant officers, 8 women, 10 children, 16 European details, 17 native officers, 690 non-commissioned officers and men, 146 public and private followers; 47 women, and 50 children, and 9 horses. The following is the list of passengers:—

Major and Mrs W S Birdwood, and 4 children, 10th Bombay L I	Sergt-Major and Mrs W Armstrong and 2 children, 1st R W Fus
Major and Mrs W B Piers, 10th Bombay L I	Assist Surg and Mrs D W Gillespie, Sub Med Dept
Captain and Mrs A Newnham, 10th Bombay L I	Assist Surg and Mrs G A Richardson, Sub Med Dept
Lieut T Britten, 10th Bombay L I	Assist Surg and Mrs S Pais and child, Sub Med Dept
Lieut H C Hill, 10th Bombay L I	Assist Surg and Mrs L M Cabral and 2 children, Sub Med Dept
Lieut Hall, 10th Bombay L I	Assist Surg and Mrs J Chaves and 2 children, Sub Med Dept
Surg-Lieut McDonald, 10th Bombay L I	Conductor and Mrs P Evans and 3 children, Ord. Dept.
Major Wrench, 1st R W Fusiliers	
Wife of Surg-Major Adams, A M Staff	

Now that Dr. Temple has been appointed to the see of Canterbury, the anecdotists are busy with his name. And there are a good many stories current about the Bishop of London, most of them not too complimentary to his reputation for urbanity. One raconteur records how on one occasion the rather terrible Bishop, as his clergy in London regarded him, was bearded by one of the best-known of metropolitan Prebendaries. The latter went to see Dr. Temple shortly after his elevation to the see, and was shown into the Bishop's study, where the Bishop was sitting at a table, writing. The visitor stood and waited, while the Bishop made no sign that he was aware of his presence. At last the lesser light emitted sparks in the shape of a few hums and haws. The Bishop looked up. "What do you want?" he said, with some asperity. "I want a chair," replied the other, rather loudly and ferociously. After that the interview proceeded amicably enough.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The London Bakers' Associations have raised the price of bread throughout the Metropolis and unfortunately, it does not seem that this is a final move, for omens all point to a high range of prices during the winter, and this augmentation in value of the staple food of the people is probably but the precursor of many another fractional addition. Such a state of excitement as has prevailed on the grain markets in London and at Liverpool during the past fortnight has not existed since 1892, when the Russian Government issued a Ukase forbidding the export of wheat and rye on account of the failure of the latter crop, and during the last two months wheat has advanced 10s. a quarter. At Mark-lane, as well as at the "Baltic," where only floating cargoes and future shipments are sold, the excitement has been intense, and American exporters, in response to the cabled information as to the state of our markets, have been unable to secure sufficient freight room for the grain offering on the outgoing steamers. The reason for this is not a temporary one, nor is it one of those waves of what the cognoscenti call "bull" fever, consequent on a recrudescence of the speculative spirit, which so frequently disorganised trade in grain a few years back. It rests on a solid basis of supply and demand, and if the news from India does not materially improve, prices must further advance. The wheat got in before the wet weather began—and it was, luckily, the greater proportion—was the finest in quality for the past twenty years, though on a diminished acreage. With almost every other crop a failure, the English farmer has determined not to accept low prices for his splendid wheat, and has kept it back for higher rates. Australasia turns out to be an insignificant factor in the situation, the crop being insufficient for home consumption in some portions of the Continent. The Argentine Republic have not the immense crop to move to the seaboard they had last year and the year before. Spain needs to import. And now the last straw comes in the dearth, now officially confirmed, in India. The news that wheat had been shipped from America to Calcutta caused such a flurry in the grain trade in London that prices went up 2s. 6d. a quarter at a bound, and the shipment from the Thames of a quantity of oats for the same destination again sent quotations trundling along. There was a slight pause in the excitement soon after, but the detailed information now to hand of the distress in India, where some districts are already decimated by famine, should have the effect of maintaining the upward run. It is felt that if our fellow subjects in the great Indian Empire are not to die of starvation, vast quantities of wheat and oats must be diverted from our market to supply their need. It is not so long since that the average price of English wheat was under 20s. per quarter. For the past eight weeks it is 25s. 5d., against 23s. 8d., while the best samples have reached, since the rise began, 37s. a quarter, and people on Mark-lane say it is going to 40s., if not more. The excitement in America has not been equalled for many years, and the fact that large contracts have been put through for export of flour to Australia has not diminished the hopes of speculators for the rise. Farmers in Canada feel more jubilant than they have done for a long time, as Minitoba hard and Ontario soft wheat make an excellent mixture, and are independent of English wheat, which it is absolutely necessary for millers to purchase to blend with other foreign and colonial grain. They look to make considerably more money this season out of their wheat than they did last, and all available space has been taken up to the close of navigation for shipment to England, while there is great competition among shippers for steamer room during the winter from Portland, Maine, and Boston, as well as from Halifax. The crowding into our ports of the immense supplies being pressed forward to catch the rising tide may check the advance and stay the greed of the baker from trenching too much on the poor man's pockets. But it is certain that bread will be dearer this winter than last. It rests with the development of affairs in India whether it is to be very dear.

Discussing the money market in India, the *Manchester Guardian* remarks: "In India we have the phenomenon of an advance in the rate of exchange, notwithstanding a decline in the value of silver, diminishing exports, and threatened scarcity, involving, possibly, the extraordinary phenomenon of imports of grain from the rest of the world, including the United States. The rise of exchange is manifestly due to the increasing stringency in the Indian money markets, the banks buying Council drafts on India in order to obtain additional supplies of Indian currency. Now, it was the express purpose of the policy of closing the Indian mints to induce such stringency in order to raise exchange. Notwithstanding the stringency, exchange is lower to-day than it was when the mints were closed. Moreover, the India Government has lately taken power to increase its issue of fiduciary notes, which may not improbably have to be spent on relief works. And with the prospect of scarcity ahead, what is the position in India? On former occasions of famine the India peasant had his historic "pits" of grain to draw upon, and he could send his silver savings in the form of ornaments to the mints to be converted into rupee with which to buy food and clothing for his family. Since then low exchange has drained away his reserve of food grains to discourage and even ruin the British wheat grower, and his silver savings are no longer available for his relief—for the mints have been closed. Are the sethe results of experiments in "sound and honest money?"

Considerable surprise was expressed in the City yesterday by an intimation by the Bank of England that intending borrowers at that institution would be charged 4½ per cent., or ½ per cent. over the official minimum for seven-day loans. The result was that the applications at that institution were on as small a scale as possible. Difficulty is experienced in explaining this action on the part of the Bank. For months past the Bank has been practically out of the market, and now it has an opportunity of doing business it throws obstacles in the way. Apart from this fact, however, it is very rarely that the Bank charges anything over the official minimum except when an upward movement is contemplated, and of this there appears no likelihood at present. The India Council on Wednesday renewed a quarter of a million of its money at 3½ per cent. from to-day to November 25, but the market supply of cash is small, and it is fully expected that, notwithstanding the high rate charged, considerable assistance will have to be obtained from the Bank. For the first time for many weeks past however the Bank of England statement shows an addition to the reserve. Only £135,000 in gold was taken on balance for abroad during the week and against this there was a return of coin from the country with a contraction in the note circulation of a quarter of a million. The actual increase in the reserve, therefore, is £353,815. There is a reduction of no less than a million and a half in the other securities, and of £615,000 in the Government securities. This clearly indicates that the Bank has been taking considerable sums of money off the market. The operation has been managed so quietly and with such skill that there was no idea that the central institution was borrowing to such an extent. The market in consequence is about two millions poorer, the other deposits now standing at 43½ millions.

The formation of a new harbour at the Roumanian port of Costanza or Kustendji may as King Charles remarked on Wednesday, be in time to come a work of great importance to European Communications with India. The King-dwelt on the importance of the harbour for the trade with India and Australia, and pointed out that the journey from London to India by way of Costanza was considerably shorter than by any other route. This is perfectly true, but the usefulness of a route depends on many other considerations besides its directness. The road from London to India via Costanza probably presupposes the building of a railway, to the Persian Gulf along the Euphrates Valley, but it also means the passage of the Black Sea, and a journey down the Persian Gulf. The Black Sea is now in reality a Russian Lake, and if the Suez Canal is in danger of being made impassable in time of war, the Black Sea would run an even greater risk. The Persian Gulf, too, is not a pleasant place, for, compared to it, the Red Sea may be considered cool, as the thermometer sometimes marks 145deg. in the shade. It is probable that the new route to India, and Australia will be of more use to the Continental nations than to ourselves, always supposing that Costanza is made into a good harbour in six years' time, except for mails, which will naturally follow the shortest and quickest route. But it is unlikely that much British trade will be conducted by an overland route, as the expense of carriage all across Europe will be prohibitive. Moreover, we have the Suez Canal in our own hands, thanks to our fleet and our occupation of Egypt, but Costanza, hidden away on the shores of the Black Sea, would be quite out of our reach, unless anything so surprising were to occur as a British occupation of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. A route which, between the Straits of Dover and the Persian Gulf, lies across the territories of our trade rivals and possible enemies, will never be of much use to us.

A very curious state of affairs exists in the shipping world at the present moment. Shipowners and shipbuilders find themselves in the middle of the biggest "boom" since 1888. Freight rates all over the world are abnormally high, and in almost every quarter there is an immense demand for tonnage, bringing with it temporary prosperity for owners and builders. The question that is exercising the minds of everyone is, How long will it last? The boom of 1888 lasted twelve months, and was followed by a depression extending over the next eight years. The boom of 1896 may last an equal length of time—or it may smash to-morrow. Mr. J. H. Wilson predicted that the rise in freights would be maintained for at least a year, and declared that in consequence of it the British seaman might now safely demand a higher rate of wages. An almost entirely opposite view is taken by some other prominent shipping men. Mr. George Syd Coram, of the Shipping Agency, Billiter House, is willing to stake twenty-two years' reputation as a manager that the boom will break in two months. Believing that the present inflated rates will not be maintained, he considers that the seamen would, in striking for higher wages, make an unjustifiable demand. While he agrees with Mr. Wilson that seamen, firemen, and dockers might by striking at the present moment secure higher wages, he does not believe their rise would last longer than the boom itself. As to the boom, "it is a mistake to say that it has been brought about by combination of the shipowners. While the Greeks are in the carrying trade, ready to cut rates all round, that is impossible. The boom arises from the fact that immense stocks of grain have accummulated in the Black Sea ports, and must be moved. The Black Sea grain trade is the key to the present situation, and Black Sea rates rule the shipping rates of the world. If they go up, everything rises in simpathy; when they go down, unless other influences step in to counteract, the fall comes. At present Black Sea freights are very high; rates which stood at 7s. 6d. two months ago touched 25s. during the past week. The effect on the shipbuilding industry has, of course, been tremendous. The price of ships has risen in an unprecedented manner. One vessel, completed a month ago at a contract price of £24,000, has changed hands at £30,000. Two other vessels went begging for a year at £35,000, and the owner has just refused £38,000.

In a circular on the American cotton crop of the current season based on "voluminous" correspondence and detailed reports recently received—which are, however, admitted to be "very conflicting"—Messrs. A. J. R. Landauer and Co., of Liverpool, estimate the crop, State by State, as follows:—

	Bales.
Texas and Indian Territory	2,525,000
Louisiana	500,000
Mississippi	1,050,000
Arkansas	675,000
Alabama	875,000
Tennessee	275,000
Georgia	1,175,000
South Carolina	750,000
North Carolina	450,000
Florida and miscellaneous	65,000
Total	8,340,000

There can be little doubt, it is added, that conditions have improved somewhat, but there are many sections where the damage already done by hot winds has made improvement impossible. Picking has made good progress, and in some districts is actually or nearly finished. The quality, it is added, classes slightly below that of last season; but, as to staple, in most localities it is about the worst raised for some years past; those districts formerly noted for good, strong staple are this year producing short, woolly, soft, and wasty cotton. The lint is very dry, containing little or no oily substance, and it requires more lint to a 500lb. bale than in former years, which suggests "how very severe the drought has been, and that considerable damage has resulted," and accounts for the light weight of bales shipped from many localities." The outturn of seed at the oil mills is said to be very poor; the seed is small and produces little oil. A cable message dated October 21 is added, and refers to advice from Texas, Alabama, and the Carolinas, reporting that there is very little top crop, and little cotton left on the fields, except in certain sections of the bottom lands.

The great Trans-Siberian Railway, nearly 5,000 miles long, is fast becoming an accomplished fact. the first section, nearly 900 miles in length, from Cheliabinsk, just beyond the Ural Mountains, to the Obi, above Tomsk, has been formally opened for public traffic, though it has been used by traders for some months past. Curiously enough, Tomsk, the second city of Siberia in order of importance, is not on the main line, which passes nearly fifty miles to the southward, to the great annoyance of the Tomsk merchants. The second section of the railway, traversing a distance of several hundred miles, from the Obi to Krasnoyarsk, on the Yeniseisk, is nearing completion, and private persons are sometimes allowed to use the trains that occasionally run on this portion of the line. Thus more than one-fifth of the railway is practically finished. A German traveller who reached Omsk by this route last month reports that the line is solidly constructed as far as the embankments are concerned, but that the rails are far too light to stand much wear and tear, while the stations are merely rude wooden huts. Plenty of native labour is available, and the pagan Buryats have proved themselves to be excellent workmen; but the authorities find it very difficult to procure competent engineers, station-masters, and signalman in sufficient numbers at the low rates of pay which are offered by the Government. Still, the enterprise has so far been successful, and the Russian Government may be expected to complete the work to Irkutsk within a year or two. It will then be possible for the first time to develop the fertile plains of Southern Siberia. Whatever political and military advantages the railway may offer to Russia, it is certain that Russian commerce will benefit most by this remarkable State undertaking.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The exceptional tightness which now characterises the money market in Bombay may be judged from the subjoined comparative statement showing the minimum rates of the Bank of Bombay for loans on the security of Government paper for the fourth quarter of the last nine years:—

	October per cent.	November per cent.	December per cent.
1888	5 to 7	7	7
1889	4 and 3	3	3 to 7
1890	3	3	3
1891	2	2	2 and 3
1892	3	3	3 and 4
1893	3 and 4	4	4
1894	3	3	3
1895	3	3 and 4	4 and 5
1896	4 to 6	6 to 8	...

The King and Queen of Roumania, the Crown Prince and Princess, and the Russian Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch were present on Wednesday (Oct. 27), at the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new harbour works at Constanza, which will be completed in six years. His Majesty dwelt upon the importance of the harbour for trade with the West, and with India and Australia, pointing out that the journey from London to India by way of Constanza was considerably shorter than by any other route.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The returns for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., show that there were twelve fresh cases and ten deaths. This brings up the total of cases to 687, of which 490 have ended fatally. The disease is still prevalent in the Mandvie ward, but it has been effectually stamped out from the Mandvie, Bunder at present. There are now about thirteen patients in the hospital, and most of them are on a fair way towards recovery. No new patients are being admitted to the hospital owing to the strong caste prejudices against segregation. Of the fresh cases there were two in A ward, comprising Colaba and Fort, and one fatal attack was recorded. In Mandvie ward there were six cases and four deaths. In the Bhuleshwar and Dhobie Talao districts two cases and two deaths occurred. In Byculla and Kammatipura wards there were two cases and three deaths. No death has been reported in the hospital. The D, F and G wards were fortunate in returning blank bills. The disease continues to give no end of trouble to the Health Officer and other members of the Municipal Executive, and they are doing their best to relieve the public as well as their own anxiety by stamping it out completely. Their efforts have been so far crowned with success that the spread of the disease is now being retarded. It is solely owing to the rigorous measures adopted that it has not extended to all the quarters in different districts.

MEDICAL OPINION.

Mr. C. C. James has almost completed his drainage operations in the infected district. The greatest praise is due to the inspectors and sub-inspectors of the Drainage and Health Departments who have been placed on special duty in connection with the outbreak. Their work has been trying alike to mind and body, and they have been on duty for twelve hours and upwards daily. But their unpleasant work with its attendant risks has been patiently and resolutely performed, and not a single man of the number has made any excuses to take leave. Each and all have stuck to their posts for two months past, and have cheerfully followed the example of devotion to duty set them by the heads of their departments.

Surgeon-General Hutchinson, in medical charge of the Central Provinces who is now in Bombay, visited Mandvie, yesterday morning, in company of Mr. Leask, the Assistant Health Officer, and Dr. McCabe Dallas, who showed him several cases of bubonic fever. The Surgeon-General has had a good deal of experience of cases of bubonic fever on the Armora and Garhwal hills on the Hymalayan range. The opinion of this medical officer will be well worth having. He inspected the locality and the houses in which the disease prevails, and he gave it as his opinion that the mildness of the fever was solely due to the vigorous measures adopted to prevent its growth. He thought that any relaxation of efforts might make matters worse, and that it was most advisable for the Municipal Executive to continue their work on the same line as hitherto. He was satisfied that the measures adopted were the best under the circumstances. Mr. Hankin also visited the Mandvie District yesterday, and was shown over by Mr. Leask, Drs. Ranina and Dallas. It may be mentioned that both Mr. Hankin and Mr. Haffkine are still proceeding with their investigations without having arrived at any definite results.

It is worthy of note that the principal home medical journal, the *Lancet*, favours the opinion that the bubonic fever is of a curiously circumscribed nature and is due to local rather than personal causes as its influential factors. The *Lancet* considers that the Bombay disease does not rapidly spread through human intercourse, as is believed and described by all writers on plague, and this view is supported by the freedom of the large number of drainage and other Municipal employees from contracting the disease, especially those employed in all cleansing operations. Our readers will remember that Dr. McCabe Dallas was the first to indicate his belief in the non-infectious character of the epidemic through the medium of human intercourse, and his theory as to the toxic action of the poison on the heart, as pointed out at the meetings of the Bombay Medical Union, appears to be generally accepted as a fact. The opinion of Dr. Waters as to the connection of the storage of grain with the, disease and the peculiar circumstance that a large percentage of cases occur in the higher storeys of buildings, is receiving constant confirmation daily. It is stated that Dr. Waters is giving his extended attention to this aspect of the situation with a view of arriving at more definite conclusions thereon. In the meantime it may be stated that it is his firm belief that the white-washing of granaries on the Port Trust Estate was the immediate precursor of the diminished mortality. He considers that it is most desirable that every store in Mandvie should be emptied and lime-washed.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

By invitation, I met these hounds on the 15th at Santa Cruz for the preliminary spin, which it is usual to have before regular hunting begins, and if the sport we enjoyed is any criterion of what is to come, the success of the season is assured. It was barely light when hounds appeared on the scene; but the master had arranged to wait for the early train, and by the time arrivals by it had got into their saddles and joined us, it had considerably improved, and a move was immediately made for the coverts north of the Jackal Club camp. The field consisted of some five-and-twenty sportsmen, while the pack numbered about 22 couple, very nearly the whole available strength of the kennel.

Hounds were not long in getting on to the line of the wily one, and soon bustled him out of covert and away over the rough country past Parla towards Chuckla, working through the southern bit of this covert in fine style. The hounds bore right-handed through the mango tope until we reached the lane which we crossed just north of the village, and out into the open country on the other side; here the hounds checked for a brief moment, when an excited villager on the top of a straw stack hallooed to such purpose, in spite of vigorous requests from our whip that he should hold his noise, that hounds turned back and ran a short way through the village, but, finding this no go, the master took them in hand, and trying forward hit off the line in some grass enclosures beyond. Bearing left-handed through these and crossing the Andheri Road, we raced away through the grass on the other side, past the Mulgaon tank, up the valley, and on in the direction of the Goregaon jungles, through some of the cream of our country. The pace was good, and the hounds hunted with great dash and keenness and plenty of music. They never left the issue in doubt, and after as pleasant a burst as the most critical could wish for, ran into their jack and killed on the edge of a tank, the name of which I don't know, but as near as I can judge, not far from aplace called Majas on the map. The time was 35 minutes, about half the field were in at the death, and all up but one couple of hounds.

The pack appear to be in prime condition, and the excellence of the sport they showed must have been most gratifying to the Master and Bell. The opening meet is fixed for the 19th at the Jackal Club, and from all accounts there should be a large turn-out.

X.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Westminster Gazette* writes:—"Dr. Temple, after coming out of the House of Lords one evening, hired a cab and was driven home to Fulham. He tendered the cabman the exact legal fare, two shillings. The cabman, hoping the Bishop would prove a good 'fare,' expostulated with his lordship and asked for another shilling. The Bishop, however, firmly refused to be drawn. Thereupon cabby became abusive, and as a Parthian shot to his lordship, who had turned upon his heels to enter the Palace, said, 'You call yourself the head of St. Paul's Cathedral! D'ye think St. Paul, if he were alive, and were living here with ten thousand a year would try and do a poor cabby by giving him only two shillings for a drive from Westminster to Fulham?' 'No' said Dr. Temple; 'if St. Paul were alive he would live at Lambeth Palace, where the fare from Westminster is only a shilling.' Cabby collapsed."

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

In order to aid in mitigating the distress prevailing in the Bombay Presidency, Mr. Govindji, of Messrs. Thakersi, Mulji and Co., has been thinking of importing wheat and other articles of food from America and elsewhere. Mr. Govindji is working in consultation, and with the co-operation of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Mr. Vijbhukhandass Atmaram, and other philanthropists. Mr. Lakhmidass Khimji and Mr. Narandass Purshotamdass are also doing their level best to mitigate the evil produced by the failure of crops.

Messrs. Thakersi Mulji and Co. have purchased sixty thousand bags of maize, six thousand bags of wheat, and six thousand bags of barley. This grain is purchased from districts where it is plentiful. They have sent a further order for the purchase of ten to fifteen tons of grain, and it will be despatched before long.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, and Mrs. Sassoon have kindly consented to join the Board of Directors of the Grain Trading Company. The promoters are sanguine that the required capital of ten lakhs of rupees will be subscribed at once. The two shops opened in Bombay are freely resorted to by numerous people.

Mr. Naoroji Maneckji Wadia, C.I.E., the eldest son of Bai Motlibai, has offered Rs. 15,000 to the Collector of Surat towards the cost of constructing a pucca road from Bulsar to Khergaum. The Executive Engineer of the Surat Municipality has estimated that the road will cost Rs. 45,000, and that the annual cost of repairing it will be about Rs. 4,000, which can be recovered by a tax on the people. The Executive Engineer states that the sum offered by Mr. Wadia is too small, and the condition sought to be imposed for not levying any tax on the people is not practicable. But since the authorities themselves will have to open some relief-works, such as the construction of roads, they are recommended to close with the offer made by Mr. Wadia, provided he withdraws the condition for not levying the tax. Mr. Wadia wants to call the proposed road after his mother, Bai Motlibai.

THE OUTLOOK IN CAMBAY.

The last monsoon, which was so promising in the beginning, has unfortunately ended in bitter disappointment here as elsewhere for want of a few showers at its close. The Cambay State shares the fate of other parts of Gujerat as far as the outturn of kharif crops is concerned. Though scarcity of corn at its present stage is not so telling, who knows it may not advance a step or two so as to gradually assume a threatening form? This State has much to depend upon the outturn of winter crops, of which wheat is a staple article of produce. The prospects of those crops, as they stand at present, are not so discouraging, though some days ago a passing swarm of locusts contributed to damaging them to a certain extent in some portions of the State. But should the winter crops fail—which Heaven forbid—the State that acts on the principle of forewarned is forearmed would decide to open the following relief-works:—

(1) The extension of the Anand-Petlad Railway to Cambay, should this question now under the

alive to the exceeding gravity of the situation in many places. Works have been opened, wherever the occasion seemed to require it, to test the demand for labour, and relief-works have been authorized to be commenced in all cases in which that demand has shown to be abnormal by willingness to accept wages at the rates prescribed in the Code. Provision has also been made for such gratuitous relief as is at present urgently needed, and the Famine Code has been applied to the extent considered to be necessary in existing circumstances in all places in which relief has to be given. The Sabha will scarcely need the assurance of Government that in no case will interference with religious belief be permitted to be made a condition of assistance from the State. Grain compensation has already been directed to be given to Government servants on low pay to the extent admissible under the Civil Account Code.

"3. As regards paragraphs 2 and 3 of your letter I am to observe that the Famine Commission have in paragraph 159 of their report stated the cases in which in their opinion interference by Government with private trade would be justifiable, and their views have the full concurrence of this Government. The Governor-in-Council does not consider that occasion for such interference has yet arisen, and the importation of grain in the manner suggested by the Sabha is especially the work of large private firms and could not be undertaken by Government without an elaborate organization which would require much time to carry out. Any action of Government in this matter would in all probability be detrimental rather than beneficial by deterring traders from importing though fear that they would be undersold by Government. Inquiries are however being made as to the probable sources of supply, and the Governor-in-Council will omit no reasonable and practicable means of facilitating private trade, and if the occasion for taking such action as is suggested in the paragraph of the Famine Commission's report above mentioned is shown to exist, measures will be adopted with the least possible delay. As regards the reference to steps taken by some of the Native Chiefs with respect to their States, I am to invite a reference to paragraph 151 of the report of the Famine Commission on the subject of the prohibition of exports, and to say that the Native Rulers will be advised to co-operate with this Government by the adoption of the same general system.

"4. Turning to paragraph 4 of your letter I am to say that provision is made in Section 100 of the Code for the opening of small works to relieve persons whom it is inexpedient to draft to works at a distance from their homes and for other purposes, and instructions have been given for the commencement of such works where they are needed for the objects contemplated in that section. It has also been directed that no distance test should be applied. But relief on a large scale can be given only by the concentration of labour as far as possible on large works. Even under that condition the provision of adequate supervision will tax the resources of Government to the utmost; such supervision and even the punctual payment of the labourers would be absolutely impracticable if all persons requiring relief were employed near their homes on an immense number of small works.

"5. With reference to paragraph 5 of the Sabha's letter I am to state that the Famine Code has been revised after the fullest consideration by a competent Committee, by this Government and by the Government of India, and the occasion has now unfortunately arisen for bringing it into operation. The Sabha will no doubt recognize that at this time is scarcely opportune for the reconsideration of a discussion of the question of an appropriate wage. Government have no doubt that that prescribed is adequate for the maintenance of health and have to bear in mind the important and now generally accepted principle that the cost to which the community as a whole is put by the employment of persons in want should be no more than the case strictly requires.

"6. The question of the extent to which the land revenue should be suspended or remitted is one to which the fullest attention will be given at the proper time. The principles acted on in this matter are well established, and the Governor-in-Council is not aware of any reason for altering them. If the revenue due from agriculturists were needlessly sacrificed, the cost of bearing the burden now thrown on the general body of tax-payers could only be thrown to an undue extent on the members of the community who do not hold land assessed to the land revenue. Tagai advances are being made as freely as is practicable.

"7. The Sabha is referred to Government Resolution No. 8939, dated 11th instant, which has been laid on the Editor's Table. It will be seen that all practicable measures are being taken for the preservation of agricultural cattle.

"8. Adverting to paragraph 9 of the Sabha's letter I am to state that the Famine Code provides for the utilization of the agency of District and Municipal oards, and the Governor-in-Council will welcome with gratitude the co-operation of all public bodies at a time when the strain on all Government officers is as great as can be borne. It is, however, quite impossible at present to frame any estimates which would be of the least use of the expenditure which will be needed for relief purposes, and the suggestion that a special Famine Budget be presented to the Legislative Council is not therefore one which can be adopted. I am to add that the weekly crop and weather reports published in the *Government Gazette* will contain as full information as can conveniently be given regarding the condition of the people, crops, and cattle and the number of persons in need of relief."

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

EXAMINATION RESULTS.

THE results of the following four examinations, viz., Second Examination in Civil Engineering; First B. Sc. Examination, Examination for the Diploma in Agriculture, and Second Examination in Agriculture, were declared, yesterday afternoon, at the Bombay University. The result of the first examination in Agriculture, which was to be declared yesterday afternoon, has been postponed :—

FIRST B. SC. EXAMINATION.

Out of the twenty-four candidates for this examination, nine were successful : 3 in the second-class and the rest pass :—

2nd-Class.—Jotsing Harising Advani, Bejonji Kursedji Bana, and Framji Dadabhoy Nanavati.

Pass.—Ramrao Devappa Bailur, Vinayak Laksman Bhave, Bhaskar Raoji Dikshit, Matilda Hunt, Dinkar Ramchandra Limaye, and Janardan Shankar Nerurkar.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

Fourteen candidates appeared, out of whom twelve stood the test : four in the second-class and the rest pass :—

2nd-Class.—Farsostar Sheriarji Bharucha, Purshotom Sankalchand Chokshi, Damodar Ganesh Dani, and Narhar Vinayak Devkule.

Pass.—John DaCosta, Jogendra Chandra Dasgupta, Pascal DeSouza, Jamshedji Mervanji Fitter, Aniceto F. Gonsalves, Palan Sorabji Joshi, Pestanji Temulji Pavri, and Borjorji Edulji Vachha.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE.

There were eight candidates, out of whom seven were declared to have passed the test : five in the second-class and the rest pass :—

2nd-Class.—Chhaganlal Kuberram Bhat, Bhimbhai Morarji Desai, Gangaprasad Prabhulal Desai, Shivamurteya Sangeya Panchainavar, and Vishnu Daji Shahade.

Pass.—Amritlal Jatanlal Desai and Mangesh Mallapa Nadkarni.

SECOND EXAMINATION IN AGRICULTURE.

Only two candidates presented themselves at the examination and both of them were successful : one in the second-class and one pass :—

2nd-Class.—Balkrishna Chhaganlal Joshi.

Pass.—Jekisan Pranjivan Chokshi.

Two Parsee candidates, who were absent at the examination, are, a correspondent tells us, shortly proceeding to England: one to study medicine at the London University, and the other to study at the Cambridge University.

THE INDIAN EXPENDITURE COMMISSION AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE following is the reply received from the Bombay Government in reference to the inquiry made last month by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association regarding the defrayal of the expenses of the witness the Association may select to give his evidence before the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure :—

No. 3884 of 1896.

Financial Department,

Bombay Castle, 16th November 1896.

From G. S. Curtis, Esq., I. C. S., Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay. To the President, Bombay Presidency Association.

SIR,—In reply to your letter, dated the 14th ultimo, I am directed to state that the reasonable expenses of the witness to be nominated by the Bombay Presidency Association for the purpose of giving evidence before the Royal Commission on the Administration of the Expenditure in India will be paid either by the Government of India or by orders of the Royal Commission. The expenses of his passage to England will be advanced to him under the orders of this Government, and he will get further instructions at the India Office.—Yours, &c.,

G. S. CURTIS,

Under-Secretary to Government.

THE PEACE QUESTION BETWEEN THE TURKS AND THE CHRISTIANS.

BY MR. DINSHAH ARDESHIR TALEYARKHAN, OF BARODA.

PART II.

To bring about an effective interposition on the part of the Foreign Powers, thorough confidence must pervade the ranks of the European Sovereigns and the leaders of the Sultanate. The duty of extinguishing the dismal jealousies between the European Powers should be impressed on them. If they are themselves held back from universal carnage merely by nervous processes subject to an ever-dreaded precipitance, how can they expect to save their brethren from tyranny and extinction? Excepting Austria, each of the dominant Powers has conquered land sufficient enough for the wants of civilization for half-a-century to come. If they wish to teach wholesome lessons to the heathens, they must cultivate peace and concord in their own midst. Their attitude should command a much higher stage than an artificial repression of mutual suspicion and hatred ready for a murderous clash at any moment,—a clash only staved off by exercising perpetual patience and all the strained forces of diplomacy. The Sultan has mistrust, more or less, of every Power in Europe. He has to interest himself in all things which keep them away from unity. He has to contend with the enormous forces of brute passion and barbarism in his own wide domains. His position is more shaky and difficult than of any other Sovereign at whose command there are usually unlimited resources of finance and organisation. He has to deal with the traces of those old-world traditions which still are nurtured on the germs of ferocious exclusion. There is no abiding settlement of interests either between his own subject races, or between his European Peers. And all this in spite of the fact that it is not insane populaces which rule the destinies of the European world, but a mere handful of all—powerful potentates, full of enlightenment and wisdom. If they only brought about amity between themselves which should stand unchallenged, they are sure to inspire greater respect of their eastern brethren. I cannot understand why France and Germany should have withdrawn their members from the mixed Commission, which the Porte so judiciously instituted to bring the Constantinople rioters to book, among whom were the officials of the Sultan himself. Do France and Germany desire the Turkish weakness to continue? Why should they not strengthen the Porte when it is apparently exerting to suppress the massacres, and carry out the terms of reforms promised to the Powers? Has the Sultan not warmly thanked the German Government for its recent attitude of careful neutrality? Has he not pledged his word to the German Ambassador that the lives of the Christians are in no danger, and that they will be protected under all conditions, so long as they indulge in no Anarchist excesses? Not only the difficulties of the Sultan in administering his vast Empire without roads, railways, or telegraphs, and without such finished and reliable tools which Europe possesses in abundance, are hardly appreciated in Europe, but he is not even generously guided and supported. If he has the chance of receiving the support of an European Power, it is because of its own selfish interests, it is because that power wishes to give vent to its spite against another, or it desires to prevent another from gaining a foothold in Constantinople. No one can doubt, however, that just at this moment Great Britain is influenced with good faith only towards Turkey, and yet no power will suffer her to act alone. War with Turkey by Great Britain is out of question. Nor will any other Power undertake such a war. The concert of European Powers is thus progressing. It is neither thorough in its pacificatory aspects, nor is such a concert exerted sufficient force against the troublesome elements in Turkey, in spite of the best efforts of the Sultan to act upon such a concert. While according all honour to Lord Salisbury for placing an affectual restraint on the brute passion of the English mob, I cannot acquiesce in his declaration to go to war with Turkey with the combined forces of Europe. I would draw his Grace's attention to the cultured method of reprobation, rather than that of the knife. It would be a different thing were the Sultan a *Nana*, or a murderous *Sidhi* in ambush. He is one of the most painstaking and well-intentioned Rulers in the world; and let us beware that, inspired by red-hot anger, however virtuous, we do not convert a God' instrument, surrounded by tribulations, into an unwilling martyr of religion. The aspect would be entirely changed were the anarchy in the Turkish Empire universal, when the European Powers would be bound to restore peace in the shortest possibles time, at whatever risk and cost. A murderous descent, before much of the peaceful and winning contrivances have been exhausted, would be a worse barbarism than the *Jehad* itself. I must impress on her Majesty's Government and all the other Sovereigns, to whom I address these humble words with the utmost deference, to scatter a few hundred of the Indians and Europeans nobly and intellectually inclined, and with a command on adequate funds, in Asia Minor, to carry out the measures already pointed out. A grand festival meeting of all the Sovereigns of the world in Rome is another essential part of my thorough combination scheme.

I must therefore urge with greater force for the creation of an Islamic Society to constantly agitate to bring about a permanent reconciliation between the Turks and the Christian subjects of the Porte, and to move the powers to lend a strong, disinterested aid to the Porte in the way of consolidating his Empire and subduing the anarchical elements which constantly shake its integrity.

It must be urged upon the Powers to punish with an united resolve all internal foes of the Turkish Empire who periodically devastate it, whatever their caste or creed may be. The measures of first winning them over, as explained above, should be first tried, the Powers employ force with the consent of the Porte. This the Porte will very likely do as soon as it feels sure that no power is animated by selfishness in co-operating with the Sultan. It is not difficult to conceive the impossibility of destroying the Turkish and Kurdish assassins wholesale, owing to the strong religious sentiment exclusively swaying the Turkish rule. Any hasty or wholesale action taken in that direction would be fraught with extreme personal and dynastic danger. This may be said in reference to the present Sultan, or anyone who may occupy his position.

Neither the Sultan nor all the Powers of Europe can destroy the anarchical elements of Turkey with force. Should the massacres then continue? I think they could be gradually prevented, and their repetition gradually made impossible.

As I have already explained, the leaders of all classes of Assassins should be won over by the only means by which this could be done. By means of liberal rewards, to which all powers should contribute, the disturbers of the public peace may be quieted. At the same time earnest and universal preaching should be employed to point out the disasters awaiting them, should they drive the European Powers beyond the pale of tolerance and forbearance. They should be enlightened on those precepts of the Koran which hold such massacres in abhorrence. They should be made to realise the probability of their destroying their own Imperial Autonomy—be they Turks or Christians, be they Kurds, Arabs, or Armenians—if they did not refrain from a brutality capable of sending a thrill of indignation throughout the both hemispheres.

The Powers should combine to render every disinterested service to the Turkish Empire. There would be no credit in savagely attacking it, and dividing it among themselves. They will not prefer to burden themselves with a permanent load of crimes and sins for the purpose of satisfying their land greed. Any of them might rule Turkey better, but after how much sacrifice and shedding of innocent blood? The traces of such subjugation would rankle in the breasts of the followers of the Caliphate for centuries to come. Where a thousand is massacred, a hundred thousand will fall without a fault of theirs. Reasons like this compelled me to point out to one of the International Congresses of Europe held in Budhpest (with the Presidentship of a section of which I was honoured last but one year), that one measure by which the Hygienic Millennium may be sought consisted in the European Powers combining to put an end to wars. We have already a Congress at Budapest busy with this international question, and I cannot but wish it an unqualified success. It is time that Christendom shook a friendly hand with Islamism. No repulsive forces exist between the religion of these two mighty races. I do not see any hopeless factor which can keep on a deadly breach between them. The writer of this belongs to a race and a dynasty having no particular cause to be grateful to Islamism. Perhaps both that race and dynasty have suffered inexpressibly more serious harm than the European Powers have on the hands of the Islamites. But the noblest duty of all is to detest resentment and seek lasting conciliation. The world has seen enough of ruthless carnage and devastation of dear and glorious countries. They say the greatest of all wars is yet to come! Cursed be those who think of it, be he a statesman or an Emperor. The paramount duty of every Emperor and every pilot of State is, while they drill their numberless forces they should be taught the many industrial crafts which suffer for the want of sufficient apprentices. Fill the instruments of war, whether in Europe or Asia, with better means of life and with the useful knowledge which would bring them more money, and they will forget brutality and fanaticism.

I beseech his Imperial Majesty in Turkey also to trust the Feringhees more than he seems to have done. I quite admit this to be not impossible if the principal Sovereigns combine to sympathise with his grave troubles. Their trusting him with their affection and regard will be the most successful step towards the establishment of unbroken peace. They should lend him some of the best of their statesmen and lay down workeable conditions for their conduct as if they were the noblest of the Turks determined to free Turkey of its present curses. The Sultan would thus take this as the thin edge of the wedge for all his refractory subjects, of whatever caste and creed they be. His European Peers can give him thus at once a school of statesmanship in which the Turkish officialdom and its social and political hierarchy would be reared for the most coveted objects.

Do I ask the Sovereigns of Europe to do more than their commonest duty must dictate? Do I ask more from them than their own Lord and Saviour commanded them to act towards the worst of their neighbours? Do I ask the Sultan for anything calculated to shake his throne or affect his Calipha for a moment?

Why should all these brutalities exist for a moment? Why should helpless men, women and children be launched into eternity, on both sides of the cursed crusade, while the great Courts shine in perpetual splendour, while these Monarchs, the patterns of culture and refinement, are satiated with happiness and prosperity on all sides! Ye monarchs and statesmen of the East and the West, meet together on some great festive day, have a national feast with popular amusements and sports, and issue a general flat to feast all the warring tribes together! Here is a stroke of statesmanship to make the whole world kin. The idea deserves to be carefully developed by the united action of Europe and Asia. Cannot all these leaders of States peacefully meet at Constantinople, and lay the seeds of international friendship and love, while the word of regard and reconciliation is widely published throughout the land? If we are not surrounded by dens of wolves and tigers, taking care to save themselves from each other's claws, the Sovereigns of Europe and Turkey are not likely to make light of my urgent proposals.

An attitude of decent, tolerable repression can also be introduced by the European States and the Government of India lending their best sons to restore peace in the land of the Caliph, to neutralise the effects of the wide-spread corruption and intrigue with which every Province is infested, and to recover the millions of dues which now go into the pockets of the sharp looters on the Turkish soil.

It is well said that the Sultan has very few administrators of the type that he wants. It is also said that his European critics and denouncers can well afford to bark at him, as they rest on beds of roses, while the Sultan has any number of thorns pricking him on all sides. It is urged, too, that there are Turkish patriots able to reform the Administration, but they are constantly elbowed away by the unworthy lot, which eats up the Empire. This state of things still exists in many portions of the globe. India has suffered from similar ruptures, and it was the remotest nation which has restored its peace and prosperity. Its sovereigns are now cherished and made innocuous and permanent factors in our commonwealth. Who transformed the former diabolic scenes of loot and murder but the most distant foreigners? Did they not achieve success by acting in India as if they had been the most human and skilled Indian patriots?

Well, let India, and every country of Europe send its capable sons to the aid of the Porte. Let them act by the side of the Sultan as if they were Turkish patriots themselves. I say from hard personal experience of 35 years' service in the public cause of India that when workers are pure minded and zealous, they win over any dirty lot of people to the side of truth and fairness, they reform and mollify every tricky upstart, and they induce the most wicked and unrighteous and grabbing creatures to become respectable and efficient for noble work. If much of the lot in Turkey is unreliable, as alleged, their ranks should be broken by patriotic interlopers; and the conditions for their conduct and work should be laid down in the concert suggested of all the Christian and Turkish Powers. What is dear to the Sultan, should be dear to the Balkan Peninsula, or to Prussiana, or to Britannia, or to Germania, or to Austriana, or to Italiana, or even to Belgium, Switzerland, Spain and Denmark. There would be no question of any blessed national honor or sentiment at stake. There will be pure straightforward business done for the Sultan and his Christian and Turkish subjects. The Christian massacres now shake the whole of the European frame work. The Christi-Turk patriotism, which I point out, will drive all the Powers into one harmonious action. The relative value of each European power will fructify in Turkey on its own antecedent basis, and everyone will have a share in saving Turkey from an extinction, which God forbid anyone should wish for a moment. Within our heart of hearts we have to cherish the Sultanate, as much as China, Persia, Japan, or even the Amir and the Nizam.

What have the best of brains in Europe suggested for the suppression of revolting crimes in Turkey? I have never read in perilous times likes these such remedies trotted out as would surpass the impotence or mischievousness of which they seem so full. Any Power driven by an huminatarian sentiment may send a war-ship and blow up the *Yildiz Kiosk* of Abdul Hamid and deport him to the perdition side of Europe. Fling Cyprus into the lap of the Austrians or the Grecians, and rob the Sultan of a few lakhs of his surplus. Divide Egypt between France and Russia. Withdraw the English Ambassador from Istamboul, banish all Consulates from the Pashaliks, goad Russia to war against Turkey once more, and stop Europe from lending her any money. If matters come to the worst, let Turkey be made the scene of the most sanguinary conflicts. Verily, Europe places herself, of her own sweet will, on the brink of a volcano. Never a nation was so wonderfully reckless in using its own power for good, which it turned into so suspicious and poisonous a scimitar aganst its disaster-ridden children.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT BROACH.

SHETH PREMCHAND ROYCHAND, of Bombay, who was requested by the Loka Hittechhu Sabha, of Broach, to preside over the meeting held for the distribution of prizes to all the successful students of the school opened by the Sabha, arrived at the school building at about 8-30 a.m. At the entrance he was greeted with music. On entering the building, he was greatly pleased with the commodious school building, which was nicely decorated with flags and banners, and in which garlands of Aso Palav leaves were introduced. Amongst the gentlemen present on the occasion were his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Janor, Mr. Vishnuprasad Kalianrai Desai, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Vrajlal, C.I.E., Rao Bahadur V. V. Paranjpe, Rao Saheb Javerilal Lallubhai Thakar, Khan Saheb I. M. Sayani, and Messrs. Kisordas Hargovindas, Hargovindas Khusaldas, Bamanshah Sorabji, Fardunshah Pestonji, Pirozeshah Muncherji Modi, Krishnalal, M. Javeri, Anupram Mithalal Dinbandhu, Manilal Kevalram Thakore, and Purshotamdas Dwarkadas.

After Mr. Premchand took his presidential chair, in the absence of the honorary secretary, the joint secretary of the Sabha acted for him, and having declared to the gentlemen present the object of holding the meeting, read the programme. Mr. D. D. Dalal, a member of the Sabha, then read the address and got it presented to the president by Mr. Vishnuprasad Kallianrai Desai, a younger member of the well-known Desai family of Broach. The headmaster then read the school report for the year 1895, and after recitations by some of the students being over, prizes were distributed to the students. Then Messrs. Manmohandas Runchordas, Dhirajram Narbheram, and Madhavlal Trikamlal read their short and sweet poems specially composed by them in honour and praise of the worthy president. The president then, through Mr. A. M. Dinbandhu, declared his wishes to confer upon the Sabha a handsome donation of Rs. 1,000, the interest of which shall be utilized in awarding a prize to the student of the third standard who shall pass with the highest number of marks. Then Mr. Revashankar, a photograper of Surat, taking advantage of the meeting, took a photograph both of the assemblage and the building. Lastly, the president rose from his seat, and shortly spoke in praise of the institution, and the members for their noble undertaking. Then, with the usual distribution of pan-gulab, the meeting dispersed.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 17th November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	14	3	0 p.m.	62	53
Teheran	17	1	50 p.m.	...	23
Suez	17	2	55 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 17th November 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	30	..	3
" Karachi	...	24	..	1
" Madras	...	49	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Rhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes reckless and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AT a time when the public appetite for biographies and memoirs seems insatiable, it is curious that it occurs to no one to ask what has become of the long-promised Life of Lord Beaconsfield the materials for which were long ago collected by his former private secretary, Lord Rowton. It will be sixteen years next April since the death of the great Conservative leader, and it is surely time for the appearance of the authentic record of his life, for which the world has been so long kept waiting. Some years ago, it was said that the delay was due to the enormous mass of documents and correspondence which had to be collated and arranged, but the sixth part of a century ought surely to have been time enough to allow of the work being sufficient advanced to enable an instalment, at least of the "Life" to be prepared and published.

THE somewhat elaborate ceremonial observed in connection with the obsequies of the late Archbishop of Canterbury seems to have imposed some strain upon the descriptive reporter's resources in the matter of Church terminology. Thus, the *Daily News* presented to its readers the singular spectacle of the Rev. Harry Drew "carrying the crucifer from Chester Cathedral," an acrobatic feat suggestive of the "two acolytes and a thurifer suspended from the ceiling" which illumined a report of some ornate Church function in the earlier days of the ritual revival. This, however, was almost equalled, on the day of the funeral, by an evening paper's allusions to a "floral crucifix," and to a hymn that was sung, "just after the *Nunc Dimittis* at the Holy Table, and the final blessings from the steps at the Choir Screen, before the Grace." In view of the increased elaboration of Church ceremonial in these days, some kind of handy ecclesiastical press-guide would supply a want that is evidently much felt.

A CURIOUSLY naif request is attributed to the late Anton Bruckner, the Viennese composer, on the occasion of an audience with the Emperor Francis Joseph, who had conferred a decoration upon him. "Have you anything else to ask of me?" demanded the Emperor, adding, as Bruckner hesitated, "Come, do not be afraid to speak out." Whereupon the composer, in his broadest Viennese accent, blurted out, "If your Majesty would only stop Hanslick, the musical critic of the *Neue Freie Press*, from attacking me anymore in that paper, I should be deeply grateful." Hanslick, it may be added, if not the actual prototype of Beckmesser, is the Beckmesser of Continental critics.

A GENERAL meeting of the members of the Convocation of the University of London was held, on October 27, when a motion was submitted advocating the establishment of professorships and lectureships in science and literature, and requesting the Senate to take early steps to facilitate the carrying out of this important subject. An amendment, with some modifications, was moved, and this was carried and unanimously adopted as the substantive motion.

THE C. M. S. has issued an appeal for the observance of Advent Sunday, Nov. 29, being the the eve of St. Andrew's Day, or any day in the same week, as a day of intercession for foreign missions. The appeal points out that since 1872, when the Day of Intercession was established, the twenty-four years have been a period of continuous increase in the number of missionsries. In 1872 the C.M.S. had 225 missionaries; in June, 1896, the total, not reckoning this autumn's reinforcement, was 671. Africa has 114 instead of 20; the Mahommedan lands of the East 73 instead of 8; Indian and Ceylon, 367 instead of 137; China, 89 instead of 19; Japan, 60 instead of 2; North-West Canada, 49 instead of 12. "Especially may we rejoice," the appeal says, "at the increasing number of University graduates and qualified medical men coming forward; while the awakening among Christian women of all classes, particularly of refined and educated ladies, is one of the brightest signs of the times. The Christian adherents have increased from just 100,000 to 217,000 more than double; the communicants still better, from 20,000 to 58,000, nearly threefold. In 1872 the number of adult baptism reported for the year was 1791; this year, 6725." Even now the work is being done feebly and inadequately. In England we think a parish of 5,000 souls too large for one clergyman, even though there be one or two Nonconformist chapels in it. Abroad our missionaries are to the population of the countries they labour in as one to a hundred thousand, or, in some cases, to a quarter of a million. Of the 30,000 in China, the 30,000 in India, the 15,000 in Africa who die every day, the great majority have never heard of Christ at all. The appeal asks for prayer for the "Three-Years' Enterprise," and for the rousing of the whole Church to the importance of missionary work.

A SPECIAL service was held in the parish church of Finchampstead, Berkshire, on Oct. 26, in dedication of a memorial window recently erected by the officers of the 11th Hussars, and of a brass affixed near it by the officers of the R.H.A. and R.A., Meerut. The brass immediately below the window is inscribed as follows :—"This window is erected by the officers of the XI. (Prince Albert's Hussars, in affectionate remembrance of their friend and comrade Lieut. Martin Jones, who lost his life through a polo accident at Sialkot, India, on Sept. 12, 1895, aged twenty-three years." The other brass runs thus :—"This brass is affixed by the officers of the R.H.A. and R.A., Meerut, in memory of their good comrade Lieut. Tertius Jones, Royal Horse Artillery, who died at Meerut, India, March 26, 1896, aged twenty-eight years." These young officers were respectively the third and the youngest sons of Lt.-Col. A. Jones, V.C., C.E., resident in the parish, whose family was present, together with Col. C. E. Swaine, late commanding 11th Hussars, Gen. Sir John Watson, V.C., Mrs. Walter, and a large congregation.

THE Board of Indian Civil Service Studies at Cambridge draw attention to the anomalous position in which teachers appointed by the board are placed, as they have no recognised status in the University, have not access to the University Library, and are not allowed to borrow books therefrom, and since they hold no University office it is not possible to confer complete degrees honoris causa upon those of their number who are distinguished by conspicuous merit. They recommend that there be appointed University lecturer in Indian law, Indian History, Hindustani, Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, Burmese; that they be appointed by the Board of Indian Civil Service Studies subject to the approval of the General Board of Studies. The *Daily News* of Oct 28, says :—"The results of the open competition for the Indian and Home Civil Services are interesting this year. The total number of vacancies was ninety-four, and of these fifty-six have fallen to Oxford and twenty-six to Cambridge. An Oxford man, Mr. Perry, of Magdalen, was easily head of the list. Third on the list and first of those who go to India is an Indian, Mr. Chatterjee, of King's College, Cambridge. The result are on the face of them, eminently satisfactory to the Universities in general, and to Oxford in particular. But some tables compiled for the *Oxford Magazine*, as well as some remarks in the *Guardian*, take off a little from these first appearances. The alteration in the age was supposed to be going to kill that process which, according to the view taken of it, is known either as 'cramming' or as 'special preparation.' But it has not done so. On the contrary, what it seems likely to kill is the University curriculum, and more especially the best part of it—namely, 'Greats.' According to the *Guardian's* correspondent :—In the ordinary course of things a man who does fairly well in Classical Moderations and in Literæ Humaniores has a very good chance of obtaining a decent place in the Indian Civil Service or Home Civil competition, and the same is probably true of a man who does well in the Modern History School. But the candidates are not convinced of this, and many of them, in consequence, throw up their 'Greats' work in order to do what they conceive to be helpful for the Government examition. This has reached such a pass that in one fairly large college (it is said) there is only one man reading for 'Greats.' Perhaps this is an exaggeration; but we find from the tables in the *Oxford Magazine* that thirty of the successful 'University candidates' had availed themselves of the special instruction given by Mr. Wren or Mr. Scoones."

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

NO RAIN: LITTLE GRAIN.

THE weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops runs as follows :—

Madras.—For week ending 7th November.—No rain fell north of Nellore, but there were light falls in the rest of the Carnatic and in some parts of the Central districts, moderate falls in the Southern districts, and a few showers on the West Coast. The water-supply is inadequate except in the Deltas and Southern districts and even the Godavari is low. Agriculture is at a standstill in the Circars and the Deccan except under wells and channels; and it is retarded in the Carnatic but is progressing elsewhere. The standing crops are good in the South, fair on the West coast, the Central districts, and the Carnatic but deteriorating elsewhere. Pasturage and fodder are both scarce in the Deccan and the Circars and sufficient generally elsewhere. Prices have risen generally and sharply in the Deccan and in the greater part of the Carnatic and Central districts. The numbers on two test relief-works in Cuddapah were 2,110.

Bombay.—For week ending 11th November.—No rain fell during the week and more is urgently wanted generally for the late sowings. The standing crops have withered or are withering in eight districts and have been damaged by locusts or others causes in parts of Sind, by locusts in parts of Ahmedabad and Kaira, and by insects in parts of Ahmednagar and Broach. Preparations for sowing the late crops are progressing in nine, and reaping of the early crops in part of eleven districts. Cotton-picking continues in Khandesh. Fodder is insufficient in parts of ten districts. Agricultural stock are healthy except in parts of seven districts. Prices are rising in twelve, and are stationary or lower in six districts. Relief-works have been ordered to be opened in three districts of the Deccan and in parts of the Karnatak.

Bengal.—For week ending 9th November.—With the exception of showers at Basirhat (24-Parganas), Magura (Jessore), Chuina, Dacca, Faridpur, and Puri there was no rain in the Province during the week. The general agricultural prospects continue unfavourable. The winter rice, except in low or irrigated tracts is withering. In some districts it is reported that cattle are being turned into the drying rice-plants to graze. The spring sowings are generally retarded for want of moisture; but where irrigation is available, the sowings are progressing and some seed has been sown. Insects are doing well. Locusts, which had been infesting the rice-plants are gradually disappearing. Locusts have appeared in places in the 24-Parganas and Patna, but have done little or no damage. Cattle are healthy, except in certain parts of Bankura, Midnapore, Backergungje, Saran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Manbhum. Prices are abnormally high and are still rising in many districts but at Patna the price of common rice is reported to have fallen from 9 to 10½ seers a rupee.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—For week ending 11th November.—The weather has been some what cloudy but no rain has fallen during the week. The harvesting of the autumn crops is approaching completion and the outturn for the provinces will be known next week. Preparations for the spring crop sowings are being actively pushed on and the seed wheat sown is reported to be germinating well. Laborers generally find employment on agricultural operations. Flights of locusts passed over three districts and caused slight damage to the crops in Mirzapur. The numbers employed on relief-works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, 7th November, were :—Banda 36,029, Hamirpur 8,007, Jhansi 1,714, Jalaun 7,508, Hardoi 8, 153, Rae Bareilli 9,824,—total 70,640; of these, 9,217 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works, and there were besides 15,209 persons gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. The figures for Banda are under verification. This was the district which was most distressed last summer and autumn and in which severe distress is now anticipated. Test works have been opened in other districts. Supplies are deficient in Bulandshahr and Cawnpore and fodder is scarce and dear in places. Prices are still high but generally stationary.

Punjab.—For week ending 11th November.—Rain has fallen in Rawalpindi and very slightly in parts of Amritsar, Sialkot, Lahore, Mooltan, and Dera Ismail Khan. The harvesting of the autumn crops and the picking of cotton are going on. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced in Sialkot, and sowings of the autumn crops are in progress on irrigated lands, but are much retarded owing to the deficient canal water-supply. Hardly any crops are sown on lands solely dependant on rain which is very much needed throughout the province. The condition of the standing autumn crop is average to poor and the outturn of the autumn crops is generally reported average in Gugranwala, below average in Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan, and Rohtak, and poor in Mooltan. The prospects of the spring crops are bad in Delhi, favourable on canal lands, and fair on well lands in Gujranwala. The crops have failed for want of rain in Hissar. The stock of food-grains is sufficient in Hissar, Amritsary, Rawalpindi, and parts of Delhi, Jullundur, and Ferozepore. average in Peshawar, and getting low in Gujranwala. The autumn crops are being destroyed by insects in parts of Ferozepore and some damage is reported to have been done by locusts in Mooltan. Cattle are said to be in poor condition in Hissar, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, and part of Dera Ismail Khan, and they are dying of starvation in the Hissar district. Fodder is sufficient in Peshawar, dear in Rohtak, and scarce elsewhere. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief-work in Gujrat, including non-working children, on Saturday, the 7th November, was 5,750. Prices are still rising in Umballa, Peshawar, and wheat is selling at 7½ to 9½ seers, gram 9 to 10 seers, bajra (Buirush millet) 8½ to 11½ seers, maize 10 to 12 seers, rice 8 to 9 seers, and jowar (Great millet) 9 to 10½ seers per rupee. The continued high prices are being left by the poorer classes in Jullundur.

Central Provinces.—For week ending 11th November.—No rain. The weather is generally clear with slight clouds at places, the days being hot and the nights cool. The standing crops are withering for want of moisture and the outlook continues very gloomy. Cotton-picking is in progress and reaping of jowar (Sorghum vulgare) has commenced in some districts. The spring crop sowings are nearly completed, but the seedlings are suffering much for want of rain. Prices have risen slightly in Damoh, Hoshangabad, Seoni, and Wardha.

Burma.—For week ending 7th November.—In Lower Burma crop prospects are good everywhere. In Upper Burma no rain fell during the week in any district except Thayetmyo where 44 cents were registered. The paddy crop, except on irrigated lands has practically failed already and the crops of millet peas and late sessamum are suffering severely from want of rain and are in imminent danger of total failure. Prospects are very gloomy, and large reductions of thathameda will be necessary. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon, fallen considerably in Akyab, and is stationary elsewhere. The numbers on relief-works were 8,057, and on gratuitous relief 571.

Assam.—For week ending 10th November.—The weather is hot and the crops are suffering from want of rain in the Surma Valley, and the lower portion of the Brahmaputra Valley The condition of tea and of the crops in Upper Assam are fair. Sowing of mustard continues. Prices of food-grains are high. A scarcity of fodder is reported from Cachar.

Mysore and Coorg.—For week ending 11th November.—Mysore: The standing crops are withering for want of rain. Prices have risen throughout the State, except in Hassan.

Coorg: The rice crop is maturing and rag (Eleusine coracana) has been stacked. Picking of cardamoms continues, and that of coffee has commenced on some estates. Prices of food-grains are normal, and water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar and Hyder

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE French, who take the lead in what they call "automobilism," have now a steam train for roadways plying between Paris and St. Cloud. The system is that of M. Scotte, whose name has a northern sound, but who is a maker of hats in Epernay; as Fulton was a landscape painter before he became an engineer. The locomotive is a passenger car in the rear, and it draws another car (or cars) behind it. The Scotte train can turn round a circle about 10 feet in diameter, and travel at an average speed of four to five miles an hour.

Professor Villari, of Naples, after showing that gases through which Rontgen rays have passed have a power of discharging electrified bodies, now finds that when they are simply traversed by an electric "effluvium" or "brush" discharge they possess a similar power, and M. Mascart thinks the fact establishes a connection between the rays and the effluvium. In other words, the rays appear to be electrical.

Professor Ridgeway, one of the most eminent of Irish anthropologists, is of opinion that the Iron Age in Europe probably began with the accidental discovery of an outcrop of volcanic iron, such as that known at one place in Greenland; and he points out that Hallstatt, in Austria, is the only place where iron articles are found gradually replacing those of the same kind made in bronze. Meteoric stones might, of course, give our ancestors the first hint of iron, but Professor Ridgeway thinks we have no need to fall back on that origin. We may add that his suggestion has some confirmation in the fact that some years ago iron was accidentally discovered in the North-west of Canada by the heat of a camp fire smelting the ore on which it was built.

Professor V. Cerulli, in referring to the fact that the canals of Mars, known as Ulysses and Sitacus, which were discovered by Lowell two years ago, are as conspicuous as those called Sirenius and Araxes, which were discovered by Schiaparelli much earlier, asks why Schiaparelli did not observe the former, and concludes that these have only come into existence of late years.

Is insanity caused by a microbe? Acting on a hint from Dr. Galceran, of Barcelona, in Spain, two American physicians have drawn some lymph from the membranes of the spinal cord of a delirious patient, and found it to contain bacteria, which on being injected into rabbits made them ill. The moisture of this membrane is believed to be the same as that of the brain. Their experiments are, however, inconclusive so far as they have gone.

According to Mr. Ralph S. Tarr, of Cornell University, an expedition to Greenland under Lieutenant Peary is a pleasure trip. "It is one constant panorama of wonderful scenes; with land nearly always in sight, often on both sides, and with the water ordinarily as calm as the surface of a small inland lake. The fact that all who go wish to go again is the best evidence that can be offered of the great attractions offered by Greenland to the geologist and naturalist." When (we again ask) are our tourist agencies to include Greenland in their programmes?

An American Polar expedition will go to Jones Sound next year. They will winter at the mouth of it, and explore Grinnell Land, Ellesmere Land, and Regent Inlet, as well as Baffin Land, with its Eskimo settlements. It is believed that lecturing tours and the sale of the collections will defray a large part of the cost, which is estimated at about £1,000.

Anthropology is a science which, for obvious reasons, has a certain attraction for women, and there are now quite a number of eminent lady anthropologists. Miss Alice C. Fletcher is one of the most distinguished in the United States, and a diligent student of the Red Men, especially the Sioux. A paper of hers entitled "Notes of certain beliefs among the Siouan tribes," communicated to the American Association for the Advancement of Science shows how important power of will or individual power is among savages and barbarians. The primitive man admires the strong and mighty person above all others. His ideal is that man can do what he wishes or wills to do. Will can remove mountains and act at indefinite distances. In the religion of ancient Egypt, too, the highest gods could be made to serve the will of a man if he used the proper formula. A similar faith has given rise to the geni of Oriental tales. If it be true that even a civilised man in the course of his development, passes through the whole history of his race, may we not compare the boundless confidence of youth and its hero-worship to this characteristic of the savage.

Dr. E Kirsch and Professor Landerer, in the "Centralblatt fur Chirurgie," advocate the use of celluloid for surgical splints and corsets, in preference to plaster of Paris, which is too absorbent. The celluloid is dissolved in acetone and made into a splint, which fits the body by taking a plaster cast of the part to which it will be applied, and lining the cast with felt. The felt is then rubbed and stiffened with the celluloid.

According to Professor Captain, in the "Revue Mensuelle de l'Ecole d'Anthropologie," the generally received notion that humanity at large is in a healthy condition, and normal and physiological, is and utter mistake. "There is not," he says, "a single individual, still less a considerable number who are thoroughly sound; we always study them in a more or less diseased condition." This, no doubt, is true, and it is a terrible indictment of our modes of life which everyone should know and bear in mind.

Mr. Jackson Reynolds, of Montreal, has invented and electric self-loading car for sweeping up and taking away the refuse of streets and roads. The brushes are actuated by electricity. Such a car sweeps from six or eight miles of street in an hour, and is useful not only for removing dirt, but snow.

Mr. W. A. Eddy, of Bayonne, New Jersey, has taken very good photographs of Boston from a height of 1,000 to 1,500 feet, by means of an automatic camera flown by tailless kites, each six to seven feet in diameter, and of the kind employed for taking weather observations at Blue Hill. Four to eight kites were required, according to the direction of the wind.

The catacombs of Paris, which extend in a system of tunnels under the left bank of the Seine, are the galleries of ancient quarries, properly stayed with masonry. As is well known, they are packed here and there with the dry bones from the old cemeteries of the city, and can be visited on certain days. According to M. Armand Viri, they are inhabited by a considerable number of animals, among which he has found several new species or varieties. Many of the centipedes are blanched, and the beetles, clear in colour, are covered with long hair, and have eyes reduced in size, probably because the hair plays the part of feelers, and takes the place of the eyes. In fact, many of the insects have been modified by their strange habitat.

The cold at the Observatory on the summit of Mont Blanc has affected the apparatus so much that M. Crova has not been able to carry out his observations on solar radiation, and M. Bigordau has failed to determine the intensity of gravity at the summit.

Lucium, the new chemical element found by M. Barriere in monazite sand, is likely to be much used for making the white hot mantles or hoods of the incandescent system of gas-lighting.

Wasps are blamed for much, yet they have their good points. It is now certain that wasps, like spiders, keep the plague of flies in check. Professor Meldola has observed them catching flies in a room, and after clipping of their wings, fly away with their bodies. The wasps entered and left the room by the open window.

TO SPEEDILY CURE
Sore Throats
Indigestion, Hoarseness, Diarrhœa, Wounds & Burns,
USE
Condy's Fluid
Sold everywhere. Refuse Imitations.
CONDY & MITCHELL, of London, England, are the only makers.

CAUTION! CAUTION!!

Refuse imitations which are always inferior in Composition and Strength.

The Genuine Bottle is like this

Consist on "CONDY'S FLUID."

NEW LIFE FOR A LADY.

HOW AN ENGLISH LADY LIVES.

A PAIR of pleasant brown eyes, looking out of an expressive face, writes a *Stockport Advertiser* (England) reporter, were the most prominent feature of the lady with whom I chatted the other day at No. 51, Rusholme-road, Ardwick, Manchester. Mrs. Woodruff—such was her name—I found had recently come out of a long stretch of ill-health and misery into a new life, bright with promise, and already full of renewed strength. As her two bonny fair-haired children

played about her knee, she told me the story of her fifteen years' sickness.

"I am told that you have been suffering from a wasting disease, Mrs. Woodruff."

"Yes, I have. I got so low that it was too much trouble to do anything. The weekness became so great that I was unable to look after my family or myself, and the house was full of misery."

"How long did you suffer?"

"About fifteen years. I tried private doctors, hospitals, and patent medicines, one after another, but neither seemed to do me any real good. I attended St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, as an out-patient and was an in-patient in the Clifford-street Hospital here. But the wasting continued to undermine my strength, and I was at a loss what to do. I kept on getting worse, until, about three months ago, I was prevailed upon to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Before I had finished the first box, I felt a great improvement, and now I am quite well again, my strength has come back, and I feel ready to go anywhere and do anything. Dr. Williams' Pills, and they alone, cured me."

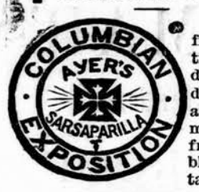
"And after three months you still feel well?"

"Yes, quite well and strong. Before I took the Pills everything I had to do seemed a trouble: I was very languid and life was a burden. Often I could not go out because of my extreme weakness."

Mrs. Woodruff is now in splendid health, thanks to the tonic virtue of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

PURE BLOOD
Is the source of good health.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Makes Pure Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Sharpens the Appetite, Removes that Tired Feeling, and Makes Life Worth Living.



Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, skin diseases, or any other ailment arising from impure blood, should take
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA
Gold Medals at the World's Great Expositions.
☞ Beware of cheap imitations. The name—Ayer's Sarsaparilla—is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each bottle.
General Agents H. E. BODE & SONS, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE BEST
"REFRESHER" IN INDIA.

Per Case of 4 Doz. Qrts. Rs. 22.0
Per Case of 8 Doz. Pints Rs. 31.0
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO PURCHASERS OF FIVE CASES AND UPWARDS.
Agents—
Calcutta & Bombay—Turner, Morrison & Co.
Madras - - Spencer & Co.
Rangoon - - Binning & Co.
Karachi: ROBINSON MORISON & Co.

"HUNYADI JANOS." Professor VIRCHOW, as one of the first to recognise the value of this popular Aperient Water, testifies to its having given him invariably satisfactory results. He considers it "ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE OF THE CURATIVE AGENTS AT OUR DISPOSAL." Sold everywhere.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine, but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

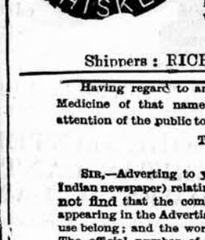
DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS'S Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.
WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES.
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

EDWARDS'
HARLENE FOR THE HAIR
WORLD-RENOWNED
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple 2s. 6d. size) 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

IN ALL PARTS OF INDIA AND THE EAST
MELLIN'S FOOD
Is employed with the greatest success for Infants of all Races. MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for the use of Infants from birth. MELLIN'S FOOD may be modified in preparation to suit the requirements of the weak and sickly as well as for the strong and vigorous.
MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.
Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—
BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co.
KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.
MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD
GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.



LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
March 18th, 1878.
TO R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.
This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character
Berner's College, EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
London. *Professor of Chemistry.*
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.
Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The old Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—
THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.
SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.
The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.
I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.
the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883
DR LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received like distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s., 8s., and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
SECURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MAINTAINS THE HIGHEST REPUTATION
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA has maintained its reputation for over Sixty Years as the most reliable remedy for Tropical Disorders.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Torpid Liver, Debility, Attenuation of Body, Lassitude.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA For Chronic Rheumatism, Obstinate Skin Diseases and Eruptions.
A LITTLE TAKEN DAILY IS THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ILLNESS.
INDISPENSABLE TO THOSE WHO VALUE HEALTH.
RELIABLE EVIDENCE OF SUPERIORITY.
CAUTION. Beware of Worthless and Injurious Imitations. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."—*The Late Lord Clyde.*
"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other medicines had failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
Ask for WILKINSON'S Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, and take no other.
Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers in Small, Medium, and Large Bottles.
Bombay:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

LEA & PERRINS'
OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
Lea & Perrins
IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.
RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO THE WANTS OF INFANTS" Sir Chas. A. Cameron M.D.
Neave's Food
FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS & THE AGED.
"HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS." *Lancet.*

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES
CHAMPAGNE,
GEORGE GOULET,
EXTRA QUALITY, EXTRA DRY.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY, SOLE AGENTS.

TRADE MARK ON WALTER MAC FARLANE & Co's GLASGOW SARACEN FOUNDRY EVERY CASTING.
Macfarlane's Castings,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
"SHARP, CLEAN, AND FULL OF CHARACTER."
ORNAMENTAL CONSTRUCTIVE IRON WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, BANDSTANDS, ARCADES, KIOSKS, CONSERVATORIES, ROOFS, RAILWAY STATIONS, BARRACKS, FACTORIES, PUBLIC WORKS, MARKETS, GODOWNS, ETC., ETC.
ELECTRIC LIGHT PILLARS AND BRACKETS. ELECTRIC WIRE WAYS
NUMEROUS HEIGHTS AND DESIGNS TO SUIT DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS.
MACFARLANE'S GLASS ENAMELLED DRAIN AND SOIL PIPES—A SPECIALITY!
Illustrated CATALOGUES, Price Lists, and Estimates on application
WALTER MACFARLANE & CO., GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

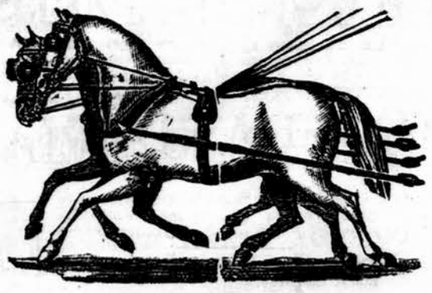
MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

HARNESS! HARNESS!

BEST ENGLISH LEATHER ONLY.



EVERY ARTICLE HAND-SEWN.

Single Phaeton Harness, Black or Brown, Brass Mounted	Rs. 85 to 135
Superior „ „ „ „ Silver-plated Mounts	Rs. 110 to 150
Pair Horse „ „ „ Brass Mounts	Rs. 200 to 300
Superior „ „ „ Silver-plated Mounts	Rs. 250 to 350

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

HEMAGLOBINE.

(De Vor. Deschiens, Hopital Cochin, Paris.)

HEMAGLOBINE in a form suitable for internal administration is one of the most interesting and remarkable discoveries of modern therapeutics. It has been largely employed with excellent results by Dr. Dujardin Beaumetz in the Paris Hospitals (*Hopital Cochin and Hopital de la Pitié*) in all cases of anæmia, loss of appetite, general weakness and debility. It is especially valuable as a restorative and for counteracting that feeling of weakness and lassitude so common in tropical climates.

On each packet observe the signature Adrian et Cie in red letters and the name of the discoverer Vor. Deschiens.

May be obtained from all Chemists in the form of Wine, Elixir, Syrup, Pills and Powder.

Price Rs. 3-8, the Elixir, Rs. 4.

HUNTLY BLEND OF ALL MERCHANTS.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY — HUNTLY BOTTLING STORES GLASGOW — REGISTERED BB — Facsimile of Label.

AGENTS:

[illegible], MORRISON & Co., BOMBAY.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878. 1889.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W. C.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE

TRADE MARK — REJECT SUBSTITUTES

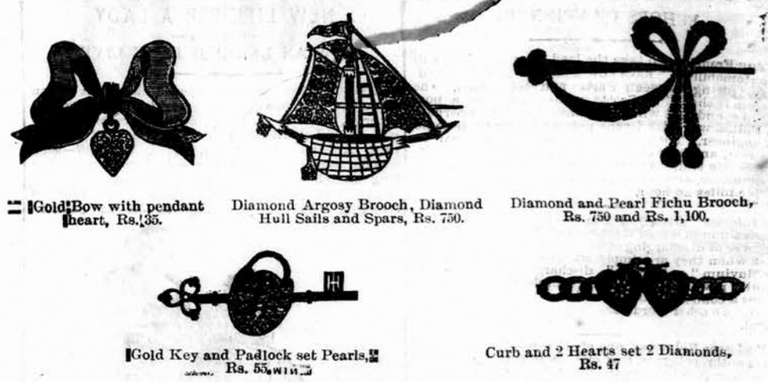
Sold Everywhere ORIGINAL in Bottles at 12 Annas and Rs. 1/8 to Rs. 10.

CURES FEVERS, INFLUENZA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and ASIATIC CHOLERA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, and DENGUE FEVER.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY & POONA

NOVELTIES IN BROOCHES.


Gold Bow with pendant heart, Rs. 35.
Diamond Argosy Brooch, Diamond Hull Sails and Spars, Rs. 750.
Diamond and Pearl Fichu Brooch, Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,100.
Gold Key and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 55.
Curb and 2 Hearts set 2 Diamonds, Rs. 47
Gold Heart and Crescent set Ruby, Rs. 28.
Gold Curbs from Rs. 19 to Rs. 42.
Gold Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 42.
Harp, Diamond Strings, Rs. 450.
Curb and Padlock set Pearls, Rs. 26.
Gold Violin, Rs. 26.
3 Swallows, Rs. 24.
Music, Rs. 16-8.
Gold Curb with Bow and Heart, Rs. 23-8.
Two Hearts and Knot set Ruby and Diamond, Rs. 46-8.
Pearl-bodied Bird, Rs. 140.
Three Gold Horse-shoes on Bamboo, Rs. 26-8.
Gold Anchor on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30
Gold Pea Pod, Rs. 25.
2 Gold Rope Hearts on Bar set Pearls, Rs. 30.
Gold Buckle Brooch, Rs. 27-8.
Three Pearl set Shamrocks, Rs. 24.
Curb and Horse-shoe set Pearls, Rs. 31.
Bar and Circle set Pearl Rs. 32.
Gold Horn and Horse-shoe, Rs. 28, Rs. 31.
Two Gold Sculls, Rope and 2 Union Jacks, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 54.
Gold Key, Pearl set Handle, Rs. 50.
Gold and Platinum Golfsticks Pearl Ball, Rs. 52.
Two Hearts with Diamond set Knot, Rs. 36.
Gold Twisted Rope and Scull, Rs. 28-8.
Pearl set Horse-shoe and Nails, Rs. 32.
Diamond Crescent and Spray, Rs. 175.
Pearl set Horseshoe and Bit, Rs. 55.
Pearl set Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 95.
Gold Scull and Rope with Union Jack, Enamelled in colours, Rs. 40.
Pearl set Crescent and Star Pendant or Brooch, Rs. 180.

THAT'S WHAT YOU WANT HERE IN INDIA!!

R. DITMAR'S GUARANTEED STORMPROOF LANTERNS.

THE GLOBE LANTERN.

THE VERITAS LANTERN.

THE DOMESTIC LANTERN.

As it is a necessity in India that everybody is in the possession of a well-made STORMPROOF LANTERN, I took great care in constructing only those LANTERNS, which are REALLY SUITABLE for India. I am glad to state that my exertions in this way were crowned with the greatest success.

And I can say, MINE IS THE CHEAPEST HOUSE in INDIA for the best selected and perfectly Stormproof made Lanterns.

MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF GLOBE LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF VERITAS LANTERN,
MY GUARANTEED STORMPROOF DOMESTIC LANTERN,

Well known all over India, are the best Lanterns in the World, and should be in every Household.

Illustrated Catalogue and descriptive Price List will be sent post-free on application to

R. DITMAR,

LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books may also be had gratis on application at the office of this paper.

LUNGILI,

THE NEW DRUG FOR

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY

Testimonial from Mr. C. A. MOREING, M.Inst.C.E., Broad Street House, London, E.C.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in telling you that I have taken the Lungili you so kindly sent me, and is appears to have completely cured me. I have been suffering four years from dysentery, the result of malarial fever caught in Africa, and no doctors were able to do me any permanent good by the ordinary remedies

Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

Price 2s. 6d. per oz., from the Importers.

THE LUNGILI CO., 35, Ludgate Hill, BIRMINGHAM

BROWN'S FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

same as supplied to H. R. H. the PRINCE of WALES.

This is the cream of Specially Selected Old Scotch Whiskies, being soft, potent and rich in bouquet; it is of perfect purity, free from all fusel oils, and from its age and incomparable quality it continues to be THE MOST POPULAR BRAND in the country.

NOTA BENE.—Please note that fac-simile of ROBERT BROWN'S AUTOGRAPH SIGNATURE and RED SEAL are on the label, without which none represents the celebrated FOUR CROWN RED SEAL BRAND.

Rs. 27-8 per case of one dozen.

Special terms to Clubs, Messes and the Trade.

D. P. BATHA & Co., BOMBAY, Sole Agents and Importers.

CARNRICK'S LIQUID PEPTONOIDS

As palatable as a Liqueur.

This delicious cordial-like preparation contains the stimulating and nutritious principles of beef, entirely digested, and combined with sufficient spirit to ensure its perfect preservation.

It is a safe and valuable Food, Tonic and Stimulant, as by its use the system is fed at the same time that it is toned and braced up.

Stephens' Inks

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE GREAT REMEDY.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS,

For Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic medicines. They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure. Their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Sold by all Storekeepers throughout India.

Printed and published by the Proprietor GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.